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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH — FEBRUARY 15, 1927

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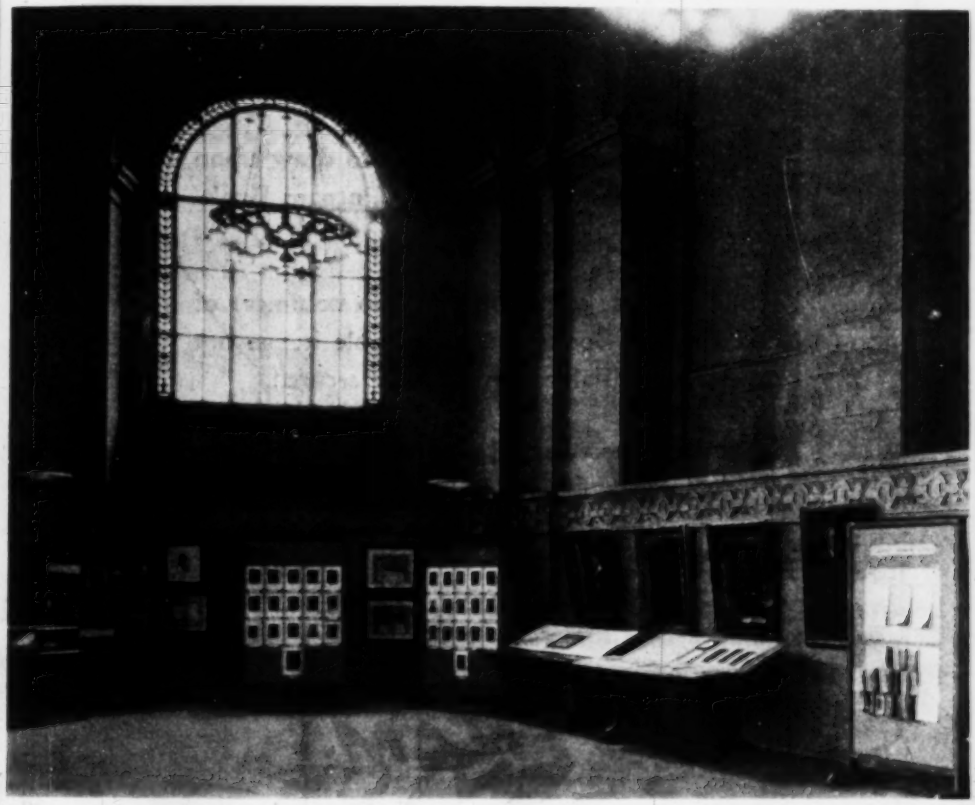

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Atlantic Monthly Company

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH FEBRUARY 15, 1927

Book Selection Routine in a Public Library

A Study Based on Actual Practice in Libraries. Prepared by Florence R. Van Hoesen, Librarian of the City Normal School, Rochester, N. Y.

"A building might be filled with books without there being a library. A collection of books is no more a library than a collection of lumber is a building or a collection of furniture constitutes a furnished home or a collection of pipes makes an organ. A library, however small, involves systematic selection and correlation of books. It must be built upon a plan and all materials that are to go into its making must be chosen to fit that plan. In a very small library, as in a very small house, the plan is very simple, but it is none the less essential."

AN independent study of the subject of methods of book selection in public libraries seems to be justified by the wide interest, a lack of data on the subject, and by the fact that certain important phases of the subject are not covered by the A. L. A. survey questionnaire. Questionnaires were sent to thirty-two libraries of different sizes located in various sections of the country. Replies from twenty-eight libraries form the basis of the following report (three replies being received too late for inclusion).

The following public libraries co-operated: Albany, Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Houston, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Los Angeles, Louisville, Minneapolis, Muskegon, Portland (Oregon), St. Paul, Rochester, St. Louis, Savannah, Seattle, Springfield (Mass.), Toledo, Utica, Washington, D. C. and Youngstown. Replies from Evansville, Gary and Saginaw (Mich.) were received too late for inclusion.

A. RESPONSIBILITY

1. *Check the persons or groups who regularly make recommendations for book selection.*
2. *Outline briefly the part played by each.*

In Cleveland all staff heads check reviews or note new titles desirable for the library. The head of the order department selects new fiction and less expensive (less than $5) non-fiction "on approval" for examination and review. Main library division heads check lists or otherwise initiate orders for titles new to the library, and pass upon orders submitted by the order department for more expensive recent non-fiction on sale locally, in both cases with the approval of the librarian of the main library. Acceptance or rejection of "on approval" books is decided at a meeting of the book committee, from the review presented by a member of the committee to whom the book has previously been assigned for the purpose of review. Juvenile books are sent on approval at the request of the head of the order department to the director of children's work, who makes her own decisions, often in consultation with assistants.

In St. Paul the book committee recommends and passes on all non-fiction except books in social science, fine arts, education and industrial arts which are chosen by the assistant in charge of the particular collection; education, selected by the chief of the school division, and juvenile books by the director of children's work. Fiction is chosen by the assistant in charge of the readers' aid desk, read and reported on by members of the staff who show independent literary judgment, and passed on by the chief of the circulation division. Books in foreign languages are selected by the assistant in charge of the collection.

In Springfield different assistants are encouraged to specialize in certain subjects.

At Atlanta the responsibility for fiction rests with the assistant librarian. The head of the order department is largely responsible for lending department non-fiction, except technical books, and in checking has in mind the needs of all other departments. The head of the lending department selects all technical books for her department, aids the head of the order department in the selection of non-fiction and is responsible for all replacements, both fiction and non-fiction. Branch librarians make their

own selection from among books purchased for the main library, but must bring up all other titles individually for the librarian's approval. The head of the children's room is responsible for all selection. The head of the reference department is largely responsible for all selection and the librarian passes on all orders.

In the Minneapolis Public Library, "to each special department is assigned a certain fund for book-buying each year. The departmental staff of each special department reads reviews and announcements of books belonging to that department. The chiefs of the technical department, art department, music department, children's department, etc., have final decision of the titles to be purchased, for their several departments up to the limit of their budget. The selection of non-fiction books for the general library is made by a bibliographical committee. The committee consists of the chief of the reference department, chief of the circulation department, and the Athenaeum librarian (who buys for a special fund). This committee has a secretary who prepares a list of desirable purchases and the committee meets twice a month to choose from this list the most indispensable titles. The list is formed from reviews, from requests fom the public, from suggestions, from any number of the staff, or from recommendations requested of experts. Fiction is selected largely from approval copies distributed among the staff and reviewed by them. The process of selecting fiction has been delegated to the order department."

3. *Who is the final authority?* The librarian regularly makes recommendations in twenty-five cases; the assistant librarian in twelve; the branch librarian in twenty-two; the department heads in twenty-six; trained assistants in ten; the book committee in five; and the board of trustees in one case.

4. *Are the public allowed or urged: (a) To suggest titles? Are forms provided for the purpose? (b) To read and appraise books? (c) If so, how does the plan work?* The librarian is the final authority in 22 cases; department heads in one; the book committee in four and the board of trustees in one.

All of the reporting libraries allow the public to suggest titles for purchase and three urge them to do so. Some few allow the public to read and pass upon new fiction. In Springfield practically all the new fiction is read and reported on by volunteer readers outside the staff. St. Paul is selective and allows "those with good literary taste and judgment to be of service." Boston also reports that such a plan works very well. In Cleveland the public is sometimes urged to read new fiction if their opinion would be especially valuable. Savannah and Youngstown have tried a similar plan but say it does not function well, since folks are not available when books are there to be read, that when they take books it is difficult to get them back, and the criticisms as a whole are not usually helpful since they have not the library point of view. Twenty-one libraries use a special form for recommendations and three use regular order cards.

5. *What use do you make of experts in different subects in your own community, and elsewhere?*

As regards non-fiction, some use is made of experts, chiefly professors in universities who are asked for opinions and recommendations, and for aid in compiling reading lists. Aid of outsiders is also enlisted in music, technology, and the lesser known foreign languages.

B. Process of Selection

1. *Are book reviews regularly checked, and by whom?* 2. *Indicate which of the following:*

First in the process of selection is the decision concerning aids to be depended on for information about current books. This decision will depend largely on the size of the library and the amount of the book fund, but the tabulation will serve to show which publications are generally checked.

Publication	Number of libraries checking
Booklist	27
Publishers' Weekly	27
New York Times Book Review	26
Saturday Review of Literature	23
Books (New York Herald-Tribune)	20
New York Evening Post Literary Review	18
Monthly Book Review	14
Additional reviews checked from time to time:	
Literary Digest, International Book Review	9
Bookman	8
Nation	7
Book Review Digest	5
London Times	5
New Republic	5
Boston Transcript	3
Carnegie Bulletin	3
Spectator	3
Yale Review	3
Open Shelf	2
Survey	2
Chicago Tribune	2
Nation and Athenæum	2
Nature	2
Publishers' Circular	2
Independent	1
Wisconsin Bulletin	1

By whom is such checking done? In two libraries it is done by the librarian; the librarian and heads of departments in 10; the librarian, heads of departments and trained assistants in two; department heads in six; librarian and reference librarian in two; the head of order department in three, and the chairman of book committee in two.

2. *Are order cards made from checkings?* Twenty-three libraries observe this practice, one

occasionally; two make suggestion cards for further consideration.

3. *To what extent do you get books on approval before ordering?*

Practice	Number of libraries
Practically all	7
All fiction	8
All juveniles	3
Controversial non-fiction	1
Not at all*	2

4. *From whom do you get your books on approval?*

Jobber	10
Local bookstore	20
Publisher	17

5. *What books do you read thruout?*

Fiction	20
Children's books	10
Popular non-fiction	2

By whom is such reading done?

Members of the staff	16
Assistant librarian	1
Children's librarian	3
Committee of citizens	2
Librarian and heads of departments	1
Librarian's wife	2

6. *What books are examined by the staff?* Non-fiction, 10; juveniles, 12.

7. *Are books voted on at book meeting?* This practice is observed in 9 libraries.

8. *Do you send the list of approved books to the order department for purchase?* Twenty-one libraries accede to this practice.

C. Book Committee Meetings

1. *How often are such meetings held? How long do such meetings last?* 2. *Who attends?* Sixteen of the reporting libraries have book committees which meet at stated intervals varying from an hour a week to a three hour meeting once a month, for the discussion of book reviews and the examination of new books.* These committees are made up of the librarian, branch librarians, heads of departments, instructor of apprentice class, and representatives from the extension department. Cleveland includes school librarians in rotation, and representatives from other institutions and suburban libraries. Youngstown invites all members of the staff who meet the public. At Knoxville, a regular staff supper is held once a month, from six until eight o'clock at which reviews of new books are given and discussed (both fiction and non-fiction). Attendance is entirely voluntary and usually all staff members not on duty that evening are present.

*Houston and Knoxville are so far from the center of supply that this practice is virtually impossible.

Book meetings

How often	*How long*	*Number of libraries*
Weekly	1 hour	5
"	2 hours	2
Fortnightly	3-5 "	3
"	1-2 "	1
Monthly	3 "	1
"	1 hour	3
"	1-2 "	1

3. *Is staff time allowed for the reading of new books? How much?* The idea of reading on staff time is a comparatively new one but one which is gaining favor. The usual time granted is one hour a week—in some cases, it is for professional reading (book reviews, journals, etc.), in others, for the reading or examination of books, while in others it is confined to writing of reviews of new books. Denver and Albany allow members of the staff to spend slack time at the desk in the reviewing of new books.

4. *Do you write notes on books read? Fiction and non-fiction?* (a) *For permanent record?* (b) *For staff information?* (c) *For public information?*

5. *Is a printed form used?*

Fifteen libraries write annotations for fiction, eleven for non-fiction, and in the majority of cases a special form is provided for the purpose. The forms on the next page have been compiled from those received, as a suggestion for printing for universal use. Washington Public writes annotations for children's books. In all cases notes are for staff use, and some are also adapted for use in newspaper notes or bulletins. (*Cleveland Open Shelf; Bulletin* of Chicago Public Library).

D. Building up the Collection

1. *Have you any systematic plan of building up weak classes? With whom does the responsibility rest and what is the routine?* In most libraries there is no formal routine for building up the collection. The librarian and heads of departments and branches are constantly on the watch for weak places in their collections and they are strengthened in accordance with current needs and funds. In Cleveland, the librarian of the Main library with the aid of heads of book service divisions checks bibliographies, catalogs of other libraries (when available) and second hand dealers' catalogs. Further, they consult experts making an intensive study of the literature of a subject or period. Similar to this is the system employed by Atlanta, which in addition, with the aid of the lending department, keeps a list of questions on which the library did not have adequate material, and books are purchased currently to fill the gaps revealed. Once each year the head of the lending depart-

Class No. .... Subject or form..... Please indicate facts and opinions by underlining

AUTHOR .....

TITLE .....

PUBLISHER .....

Recommended for:
Main library
Branches
Free duplication
Purchase on request
Rejection
Adults
Intermediates
Children

Other side:
Read)
) by
Examined)

Country
Period
Use: reading, reference, study manual or handbook

Treatment: full, brief, authoritative, popular, scholarly, technical
Style: excellent, good, fair, poor
Influence: wholesome, stimulating, doubtful, unwholesome, negative

Format: good, poor
Illustrations: good, poor
Type: large, small
Reference aids: maps, indexes, bibliography, appendices

Date

FORM USED FOR NON-FICTION. SEE P. 179.

Fiction Please indicate facts and opinions by underlining

AUTHOR .....

TITLE .....

PUBLISHER ..... DATE ..... PRICE .....

Recommended for:
Main library
Branches
Free duplication
Purchase on request
Rejection
Men
Women
Young people
Little children
Boys
Girls

Other side:
Read)
) by
Examined)

Historical Period Country
Short stories, western, mystery, or detective, adventure, love, psychological, pioneer life, character study.
English: dialect, incorrect, slang, profane
Style: excellent, good, fair, poor
Appeal: general, limited, discriminating reader
Wholesome, unwholesome, stimulating, interesting, improbable

FORM USED FOR FICTION. SEE P. 179.

ment considers each class in detail to see that the collection is answering the demands of the public.

2. *To what extent do you purchase duplicates? Have you a pay collection?* In the matter of duplication of titles, the ephemeral fiction supply never equals the demand, but demand is usually followed within the limits of book funds, and duplication is liberal for standard titles, and new fiction that promises to hold popularity. St. Louis buys an added copy for each ten names on the reserve list, Portland one for each six, while Detroit adds one for each three, in addition to normal duplication. Birmingham, on the other hand, buys its duplicate fiction for the rental collection. It

is the policy of Cleveland to duplicate standard and classic books rather than to buy a large number of titles, and there is an unwritten rule that mediocre fiction shall be limited to five or less copies in each center. Non-fiction is duplicated to a lesser extent. St. Louis buys one for each five reserves while Atlanta is more conservative and buys one for each ten. No effort is made to supply duplicates of books assigned by schools for outside reading. Pay collections consisting of duplicates are utilized in many of the libraries, as a means of meeting the demand for current fiction. The cost varies from two cents a day to five cents a week, and in most cases the book becomes a part of the regular collection when it has paid for itself and one binding. Some libraries are still opposed, on principle, to pay collections.

Do you purchase the same books for all branches? Do you buy any book for branches that is not in the main library? For the most part no books are purchased for branches that are not in the main library, the two notable exceptions being books in foreign languages; and in the south, books for the colored branches. Branch collections are not identical, however, books being suited to the community in which the branch is located. Indianapolis supplements its branch collections by what is known as a "supervisor of branches collection," consisting of single copies transferred from branch to branch from time to time.

3. *What is your procedure as regards replacements?* Books are replaced only if they are still considered important, and within the limits which funds permit, "standards" and "last copy" titles generally being given preference. Replacement of duplicates is in accordance with demand. Last copies of out-of-print books should be marked that the titles may be protected and not withdrawn. Some libraries replace books as they wear out, others do the bulk of their replacing in January and August, but the Cleveland plan seems the most feasible. Here the subjects are taken in rotation so that each one comes up for consideration four times during the year. Branch libraries, children's, schools and stations departments should have definite quotas assigned for new titles, duplicates and replacements. All orders should receive the o.k. of the head of the department and final o.k. of librarian, and no decision "not to replace" should be made without o.k. of the head of department. Cards for titles to be replaced are sent to the order department; others to catalog department.

The above study was made in connection with the Senior course at the New York State Library School under the direction of Joseph L. Wheeler.

Budgeting the Library

IF a library has operated on the haphazard plan of an official approval for expenditures, but with no definite amount apportioned for its various expenses, these same expenses are likely to be haphazard and ill-considered, writes Alice M. Scheck in a symposium of articles on budgeting in *Special Libraries* for January. In her first two years in the library of the First National Bank of Los Angeles (Miss Scheck is now librarian of the Hollywood Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library) no budget was planned, and at infrequent intervals reports were received from the Comptroller's Department with all sorts of arbitrary charges which could not be checked or traced to their source. A budget was then devised for everything except books, magazines and binding, which were grouped under the ambiguous head "Subscriptions and Dues." This proving no better, the budget was revised and every kind of expense arranged for, since when conditions have been much more satisfactory. Intelligent buying is especially difficult without a definite amount for the book fund. Says Miss Scheck: "From a purely library standpoint, I am sure that no librarian, especially one who has had book selection as a definite part of her duties, will ever be satisfied to work without a book fund. If the acquisition of a book fund has been difficult, the operation of the library under a budget is a sure way to come by one."

A MID-CENTURY CHILD AND HER BOOKS: MISS HEWINS READS HISTORY TO HER SISTER FROM PARKMAN

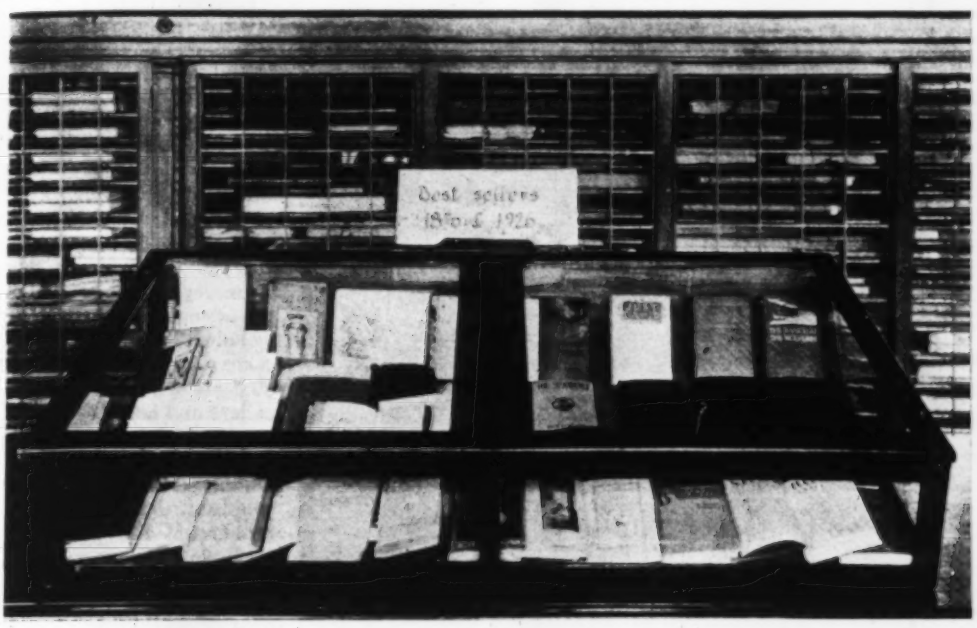
The St. Louis Public Library's Autobiography

An Exhibition in the Delivery Hall Showing the Library's Progress, 1865-1926, Viewed and Reviewed by Leonard Balz, Chief of the Stations Department of the St. Louis Public Library

THE most read book at the St. Louis Central Library during December and January was the Library's own autobiography. Displayed in the great delivery hall is a curious miscellany of books and relics, portraits and photographs, as well as posters, maps, charts and graphs assembled and arranged to tell the story of the Library from its founding sixty-one years ago. Reading this novel and effective self-revelation, one quickly becomes conscious that men and money, books and buildings alone did not create the Library as it is today, but a bewildering and apparently incongruous assortment of things, forces and happenings appear to have had a part in its history and seem now to govern its development. Looking about, even casually, one begins to revise a notion that the business of the Library is the simple one of dealing out books; one senses that the colorful panorama that stretches around the beautiful delivery hall registers the making of a dynamic organization whose function is one of community enlightenment. Posters and pictures allude to everything from banks to bird-houses, from cafeterias to polling places, and from quilts and embroidery to cross word puzzles in Polish and Yiddish. Photographs show cooking classes and concerts, sewing and dancing as well as reading and studying. Portraits there are of dead and living citizens whose faces are familiar; doctor and lawyer, merchant and banker, clergyman and teacher, congressman and cabinet official—all are men and women intimately associated with the story of the Library.

Strategically placed in the middle of this vast display is a small group of books whose appearance is quite commonplace. But one's eye soon catches a label which informs that these books are survivors of the first five hundred volumes acquired by the Library—the humble beginning of the great collection that today numbers more

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT

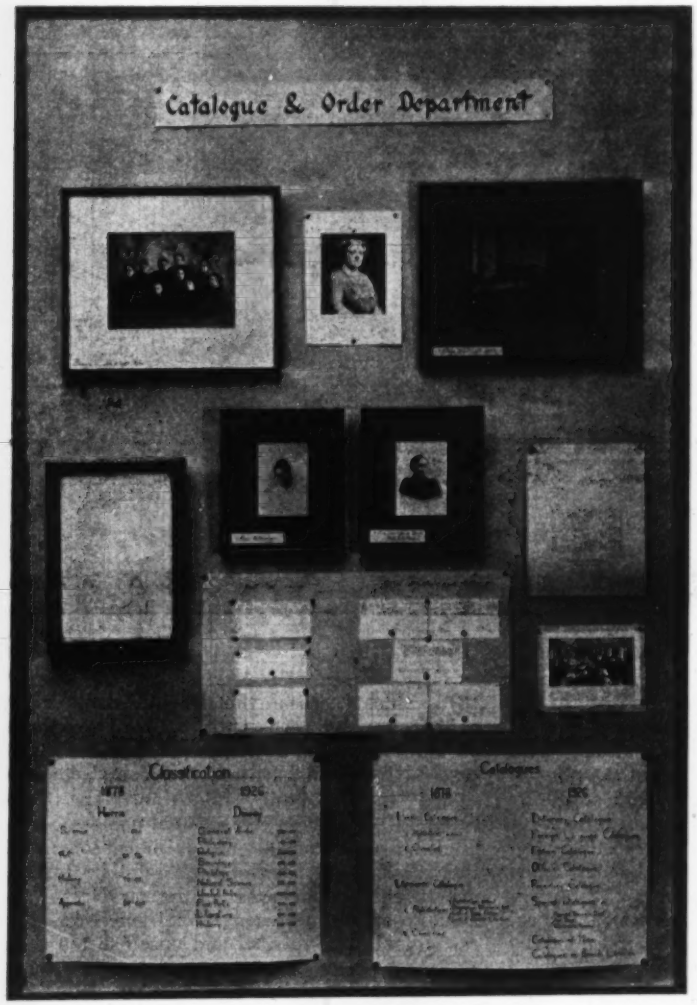


BEST SELLERS OF 1876 AND 1926

than seven hundred thousand volumes. In the center of this group of old textbooks, histories and printed reports is a volume marked, "THE FIRST BOOK IN THE LIBRARY." You are not left in doubt about it for a display case adjoining contains a great folio official record book of original entry open at its first page—there you may read and compare the initial entry dated November 3, 1865 and recorded No. 1 *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer*, or Geographical Dictionary of the World, etc., etc., Edited by J. Thomas, M.D. and T. Baldwin, assisted by several other Gentlemen, and further the entry reads that this book was acquired from the St. Louis Board of Education, that it was published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. at Philadelphia in 1857, and that it cost fifteen dollars. You are impressed as you read more of the beautiful clear handwriting with which this big record book is inscribed, and you admire the precision of its successive entries.

From large portraits in oil hanging near by, the eyes of several men seem to look with approval on what is about them. The men represented are Ira Divoll, Hon. S. D. Barlow, James Richardson and William T. Harris, founders of the Library and its early presidents and directors. While you look upon these portraits you wonder a little at the pre-vision of these men in founding the Library. In a display case of relics is an old "Register of Life Members of the St. Louis Public School Library" together with an engraved certificate dated March 29, 1873, which "certifies that David Allan, having paid twelve dollars is entitled to all privileges of the Library and Reading Room for life," signed "James Richardson, President," countersigned "Jno. Jay Bailey, Librarian." The Register of Life Members contains the names of hundreds of well known St. Louisians, some still living, whose payment of twelve dollars for life memberships made possible the survival of the Library at a time when its existence was precarious. Public-spirited and unselfish too these citizens proved themselves in 1893 when all generously waived claim to proprietary rights and privileges that the Library might become free to all. In this same group of relics are hammer and trowels used in laying corner stones of buildings occupied by the Library, as well as a section of a log taken from General Grant's cabin to make the frame which inclosed the resolutions presented to Andrew Carnegie in 1903, acknowledging his gift of one million dollars to the Library.

Of particular interest to many visitors are screens on which are displayed photographs of past and present directors of the Library. If one stands near these screens he will hear remarks and comments of visitors who recognize one or more photographs of relatives and friends; or on seeing the pictures of men famous locally and nationally, the exclamation "I didn't know he was ever on the Library Board!" may be heard. There is also to be noticed the smile of friendly recognition and approval before the



"PORTRAIT" OF THE CATALOG ROOM OF 1895 AND ITS STAFF OF 1896. TOP CENTER, MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER; BELOW, ALICE B. KROEGER AND KATHARINE L. GREEN

screen on which are shown the photographs of the three men who successively administered the Library during the sixty-one years of its existence, growth and development—Jno. Jay Bailey, first librarian, Frederick M. Crunden, second librarian, and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian since 1909. On the same screen, just below the pictures of the librarians, are photographs of two women whose faces are familiar to thousands of St. Louisians who affectionately remember them as Mrs. M. Myers, for nearly a half-century custodian of the periodical room, and Mrs. Laura Speck, for more than thirty years "the lady with the gray hair" at the information desk.

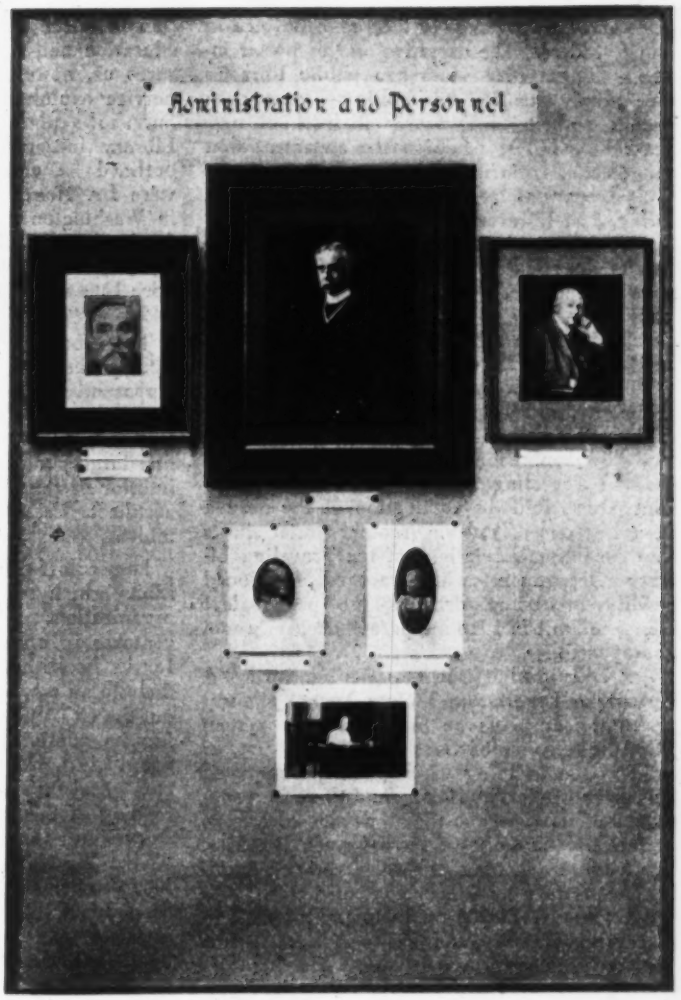
Viewing an arresting screen with the heading, "Catalog and Order Department," one feels almost immediately that it must represent an organization harboring an ancient tradition and an unusual spirit of service. Nor is one mistaken in such an impression, for classification and cataloging, you will be told by an attendant, are the most technical branches of library craft, those least subject to changes of fashion and procedure and hence catalogers, among librarians, exhibit an enviable pride of profession. On this screen are old photographs of the different quarters occupied by this department during the more than sixty years of its existence while the seven hundred thousand volumes that make up the Library's great collection passed thru its expert hands. There are also individual and group photographs of the early personnel of this department, together with an interesting manuscript entitled "Historical Gleanings" which details important and engaging facts in the story of the cataloging and order department. Included is a quaintly drawn floor plan called "A Portrait of the Catalog Room in 1895" which shows furniture and equipment in place and named; the particular desks used by the staff are located and identified—even a large table is so designated with "duster" laid in proper spot upon it, while "boy" sits at his accustomed place at one side. Your inquiry establishes that the first two heads of this department, whose photographs are so prominently displayed on this panel, achieved eminence in the library profession. The first, Mary Wright Plummer, became successively principal of the Pratt Institute and New York Public Library library schools, while the second, Alice B. Kroeger, wrote *A Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books* which has become a standard work, one of the most valued and widely used tools of librarianship.

The high respect with which the St. Louis Public Library has always been held as a technical training agency is attested by the fact that from its inception its staff has been regarded so covetously by libraries thruout the United States. St. Louis trained librarians are to be found scattered over the country from coast to coast, occupying all types and grades of positions from chief librarian to junior assistant. The screen of the St. Louis Library School, a department of the St. Louis Public Library, summarizes the history and development of formal training for librarianship in St. Louis. It tells us also that it is a standard school accredited by the Association of American Library Schools and by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, and further, that it has graduated students from fourteen different states and four foreign countries.

A group of cleverly conceived screens exhibit the growth and development of the Library's research and reference activities. With the pardonable pride of parentage, the general Reference Department charts its offspring, showing how, as the years passed, it successively nurtured and then sent forth its children to feed for themselves in highly specialized fields. These children, now fully grown into thriving departments, are named Periodical Reading Room, Art Department, Applied Science Department, and the Municipal Reference Library in the City Hall. The attractive panels that set forth details of the specialization of each of these departments leave no doubt as to their birth and breeding.

Sixty years of book lending to the general public in a large city affords an opportunity to compare popular reading of a past generation with that of today, incidentally to reveal the marked changes in customs, manners and technology with which the Library's resources remained abreast. Placed about the hall are groupings of books which show contrasting styles of typography and binding of books, of arts, crafts, decorations, costume, and technology during the lifetime of the Library. A group of "best sellers" of 1876 placed alongside a like group of 1926 occasions great interest and some amusement to visitors who are quick to perceive the latent humor in such a juxtaposition of titles. One man's comment was: "The *Ten Thousand a Year* and *My Wife and I* taste of 1876 seems quite modest compared with *Flowing Gold* and *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* taste of 1926."

Events in the history of the children's department are summarized in a chronology with photographs that show the steadily increasing



ABOVE, ST. LOUIS' THREE LIBRARIANS, J. J. BAILEY, FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN AND ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK. CENTER, MRS. LAURA SPECK AND MRS. M. MYERS

space and attractiveness of the rooms devoted to young readers. The narrative on this poster informs us that fifty years ago public libraries gave scant attention to children—some even excluding them until nearly high-school age. There is manifest pride in the statement that tells us that from its inception in 1865 the St. Louis Library welcomed children, and Jno. Jay Bailey, first librarian, is quoted as then declaring, "I am convinced that the public libraries thruout the country that exclude children make a radical mistake."

It is shown by poster and picture that immediately after the Library became a free public institution in 1893, it began to extend itself by establishing delivery stations in various parts of the city, and by placing collections of books in the public schools. This work made necessary the organization of the Stations Department and the Traveling Library Department whose joint efforts laid the foundation of the branch library system of today. Another poster shows how the intimate relations of the Traveling Library Department with teachers occasioned steadily increasing demand for pedagogical literature until in 1918 a separate teachers' room was opened.

An ingeniously drawn poster entitled "A Pageant of Progress in Twenty Years" pictures the establishing of the branch library system from the opening of Barr Branch, the first, in 1906 to the building of the nearly completed Carpenter Branch in 1926. And there is a suggestion of pageantry in the procession of screens devoted to the work of these branch libraries. For from the opening of the first branch building the Library no longer contented itself with serving simply patrons with a natural inclination toward books and reading, but became aggressive in creating readers. Viewing this group of screens one is astonished by the diversity of the attack of these branch libraries on the attention of their communities. Neighborhoods are mapped and charted, surveyed and dissected, censused and photographed; intrigued by every manner of device for arousing interest: lured by social gatherings with music and dancing, by club and lodge meetings, by instruction in everything from cooking, sewing, and dancing to citizenship and simple English for foreigners. As nothing, it appears, is neglected to make every man, woman and child aware of the Library it is not surprising that the circulation of books from these branch libraries is enormous and their buildings have become focal points of community activities.

The imagination is quickened when one looks upon pictures and posters showing the book wagon invading the city playgrounds during the summer months when schools are closed; by intensive work with blind readers; by a Readers' Advisory Service which offers expert direction in selection of systematic reading for self-education and self-improvement. A poster assures us, however, that the Readers' Advisory Service exploits no idea of recent innovation, but shows plainly that as early as 1885, the Library initiated a series of reading courses outlined by eminent specialists among whom were Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, then a professor in Washington University, and the famous and fascinating Thomas Davidson, regarded in his time as "the most learned man in the world." (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1; p. 143-144.)

The Library is proud of its beautiful central library building and its eminent architect. Apparently fearful that the beauty of the building may escape the notice of some visitors, a screen is filled with a series of exceptionally fine large photographs of both the exterior and interior of the building, and the portrait of its architect, Cass Gilbert, is displayed in their midst.

Less colorful but not less interesting are exhibits which reveal the Library as a business organization. Photographs show its successful ventures in operating a binding plant to care for its books and a fleet of trucks to transport them to an amazingly long list of agencies thruout the city. Charts and graphs there are showing its administrative organization, its steady growth in books, in readers, in circulation, etc., etc. And finally if one chances to end his reading of this unique writing of the Library's story with an examination of the poster, entitled "What We Have Done With the Money," he is likely to come away with the conviction that the St. Louis Public Library is an organization of integrity, worthy of public confidence, justifying municipal support.

Institute for Instructors in Library Science at the University of Chicago

AN institute or group of courses for instruction in library science, similar in aim to that sponsored by the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship in 1926, will be conducted under the auspices of the University of Chicago July 28-September 2. The purpose is to study the more important problems presenting themselves to teachers of library science, particularly in relation to recent professional developments.

A circular containing full announcement is in preparation and will be ready for distribution shortly. Preliminary correspondence about the courses should be addressed to Ernest J. Reece, associate professor of library administration, Columbia University School of Library Service, New York City.

The Library and the New Curriculum*

IN the course of an address before the A. L. A. at Atlantic City last October 7 Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the *Journal* of the N. E. A., drew an interesting comparison of the development of elementary schools and libraries. He foresees that libraries will eventually be as much a part of every community as the public schools are today, and that a nation which struggled a century for mass schooling will spend a second century in the struggle for mass culture and universal education. In this struggle for universal education as distinct from literacy, he argues that the school library is the first point of attack, and he further states that the prospects of the school library are bound up with the future of the school itself. How then can school libraries respond to this new educational development—for changes in curriculum mean development?

The new curriculum is making new schools out of old. Expression is its keynote—individual expression, not repression. Boys and girls are learning thru living. They are no longer told what to think by memorizing textbooks. Today we advise them to seek information from many sources—books, periodicals, and life—to compare them, reach conclusions, and report their findings and opinions to their teachers. This modern method of instruction requires many teaching tools, of which books and other printed matter are the most used. It has enabled the school library to render service to such effect that much of the modern school revolves about the library. The whole trend of education today is "back to the individual." It can be seen in the project and laboratory methods in the grades.

Curriculum expansion is still in the experimental stage, as are also many library activities, but progress is certain thru the earnest desire of both schools and libraries to make constructive reading one of the most interesting and worth-while of the curricular activities. Emphasis on silent reading rather than oral and other new teaching methods make books more necessary. When the curriculum is centered in the library, the latter becomes the nucleus of all class work. If the librarian provides adequate materials which may be woven into the teaching of the subjects, increasing the interests of the pupils and enriching the content of the courses, she builds a need for immediate contact with the pupils. No type of training can do more to meet actual life needs.

Arithmetic, once taught as a form of mental gymnastics with infrequent applications of the principles studied, has become relatively a live and interesting topic because of the effort to apply it to practical problems. When physiology and hygiene were first introduced into the schools, they dealt with anatomy. A revolution of educational outlook and method has brought these subjects into close and helpful relationship to the daily living of children.

Book selection has been much affected by the modern conception of education. More modern books are now included in school reading lists. The school library of necessity reflects the courses taught in the school and therefore contains many books on the useful arts.

Fully seventy-five per cent of all the pupils in our elementary schools do not reach the high school. They must depend for their future self-education upon the impetus received during their years in the elementary school. If during that time they have learned how to turn to the printed page for information, recreation and inspiration, then they have acquired the means of continuing their education thruout life.

Educators the country over are supposed to be skeptical of the ability of librarians to accomplish anything in the field of education. Perhaps there is some foundation for this skepticism. The pedagogy some librarians may have studied ten or fifteen years ago will not suffice in a day when educational theories are constantly changing, and it is just as necessary for librarians to be informed—and to keep informed on educational progress as it is for teachers. Dr. William Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, says that the teachers of the past were more like the librarians of today; the teachers of the future will do what the librarians do today rather than what the teachers are doing, and the librarian has a task more like what the teacher did in the past than what the teacher does today.

In the realm of the obligations resting upon and the opportunities open to the elementary school, no one is so neglected as that of assembling, maintaining and using a library. Pupils are sent on with a meagre reading background, little knowledge of the use of reference books and poor library habits. It is to be hoped that there will be an increasing demand on the part of teachers for a real library in every school building. At present when teachers speak of

* Abridged from a paper by Sadie T. Kent, librarian, State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

library facilities they may mean anything from the reading shelf or reading table in their own classrooms to the well-equipped, well administered library of truly up-to-date school plants. The ideal situation would give every elementary school a library housed in a room used for no other purpose. The first requirement for such a room is that it be capable of being well-lighted and well ventilated. When the wall shelf space is exhausted, double-face cases may take care of the books, if necessary. There should be tables and chairs of graduated sizes to accommodate the small and the middle-sized children, with tables and chairs of usual size for the others. The librarian's desk and chair and the filing cabinet for the cards, pictures and pamphlets are of course regarded as essentials. Built-in racks should provide for magazines, picture books and newspapers. However, tables or even shelf space may be so utilized as to take care of these needs satisfactorily.

Every grade in school should have specific library periods assigned. Aside from these regular library periods when the class is directly under the supervision of the teacher, there is general reference work and the reading of individual pupils or groups of pupils. It is in this involuntary turning to the library, or at least a ready turning thereto as a result of some assignment that the real functioning of the library program in the lives of the pupils is to be seen.

New York City High School Librarians' Examination

A SAMPLE set of questions asked in the examinations for license as library assistant in New York high schools is printed below. The written examination is supplemented by an interview test in which are rated the candidate's use of English, general intelligence, personality and general fitness. In the first division of this test, (personality), appearance, neatness, breeding; energy, alertness, health; and quality and use of voice are estimated at a maximum of fifteen points, pass mark nine points; Oral English is marked at 25 points, pass mark 15, on enunciation, and pronunciation, fluency and diction, correctness and idiom, reading (ease and correctness) and reading (expression and inflection). In the Mental Ability test the ability to summarize and organize, to explain, to illustrate, and to see implications or opposites are marked on a basis of 20 points, pass mark 10.

No person is eligible to enter the examination who on the date of the examination is not over 21 and less than 41 years of age, unless such person is now serving in the New York City public schools as a regular teacher on a per annum basis, and except that in the case of applicants who have rendered service under a substitute's license in the schools of the City of New York within five years preceding the date of the examination, the maximum age may be increased by adding to 40 years the number of years of such substitute service not exceeding five full years. Educational requirements comprise graduation from a college recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and the completion of a full one-year course of professional training in a library school approved by the Board of Examiners, or, in lieu of such professional training, three years of successful experience as head librarian or reference librarian of a library approved by the Board of Examiners. The alternative accepted is graduation from a satisfactory high school or institution of equal or higher rank, and the completion of a full two-year course of professional training in a library school approved by the Board of Examiners, and, in addition, three years of successful experience in a library approved by Board of Examiners. In lieu of the second year of professional training, one additional year of successful library experience may be accepted. The salary schedule for library assistants in high schools runs from $1500 to $2700 by annual increments of $100 for satisfactory service. Partial credit on these schedules may be given for previous outside experience in excess of the eligibility requirements. The licenses hold for a period of one year from date of appointment. An eligible list continues valid for three years unless earlier exhausted. Appointments are made for a probationary period of three years; and permanency of tenure may be gained at the end of such three years period.

Examination Questions

1. Summarize the plan for State Certification of school librarians, explaining its purpose and showing how it will affect the present status of the high school librarian. Name any states in which certification is now required. (10).

2. (a) With $500 to spend on reference books for a new high school, what books should a librarian select? What "library aids" should be considered essential in this first purchase? (10).

Answer (b) or (c). (5). (b) How should a vertical file of reference material to supplement the reference books be started? Name five sources of free material for such a file, and tell how the library assistant should keep in touch with current publication of similar material. (c) Name the magazines which should be selected as a permanent file to supplement the reference books, and state briefly the reason for selecting each.

3. If, during the first year in a new library, you had no time to make a full catalog, what records would you consider essential? How would these records aid in making the catalog later? (10).

4. Answer (a) or (b). (10). (a) Discuss the "*Report on Minimum Essentials in Library Instruction for High School Pupils*" submitted to the American Library Association at its meeting in July 1925. (b) Prepare what you consider minimum essentials for high school library instruction, summarizing at least six lessons and stating the years in which you would give them. Name three standard printed outlines of high school library lessons.

5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the use of volunteer student help in high school library. Plan a day's program of eight periods, with two different students assigned to each period, showing what work should be given to each one. (15).

6. (a) Tell which of the published lists of "Books Recommended for Home Reading of High School Students" should be recommended to teachers of the following subjects: (10). 1. General science; 2. Modern literature; 3. History; 4. Present-day problems of government; 5. Appreciation of art and music. (b) Name two recent books in each of the following fields desirable for high school students: (10). 1. Modern biography; 2. Greek mythology and life of the ancient Greeks; 3. Novels supplementing the study of modern European history; 4. Books on life in Spain, France or Germany to vitalize the work of the Language Department; 5. Twentieth century drama.

7. (a) Give the titles of the three most desirable books by each of the following authors which are suitable for selection for first purchase for a high school library: (10). Thackeray; Cooper; Meredith; Jane Austen; Scott; Dickens; Stevenson; George Eliot; Kipling; Hawthorne.

(b) Which of the following present day writers should be represented in a high school library and what one book of each of those selected should be chosen as the most desirable purchase? In the case of authors not recommended state the reasons for your non-recommendation. (5) Joseph Hergesheimer; Edna St. Vincent Millay; Joseph Conrad; H. G. Wells; James Branch Cabell; Carl Sandburg; Bernard Shaw; William McFee; Theodore Dreiser; G. K. Chesterton.

8. Make a short list (10 titles) to be recommended to first term high school children, who are not good readers, with the object of enlisting their interest in the library. (5).

One Hundred Legal Novels

COMPILED BY JOHN H. WIGMORE
Dean of the School of Law at Northwestern University

THE novels listed below have been roughly classified into four kinds:

(A) Novels in which some trial scene is described—for example, a skillful cross-examination.

(B) Novels in which the typical traits of a lawyer or judge or the ways of professional life, are portrayed.

(C) Novels in which the methods of law in the prosecution and punishment of crime are delineated; and

(D) Novels in which some point of law, affecting the rights or the conduct of the personages, enters into the plot.

In the list below these classes are indicated by the letters A, B, C, D. The indication is suggestive only; for the class of a particular novel is often a matter of difference of opinion. Pure detective stories have been omitted.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey
Stillwater Tragedy. (C)
Allen, Grant
Miss Cayley's Adventures. (A)

Balzac, Honoré de
Cesar Birotteau. (D)
Cousin Pons. (B, D)
Père Goriot. (D)
Lucien de Rubempré. (A, C)
Lesser Bourgeoisie. (B, D)
Gobseck. (D)
Colonel Chabert. (B)
Commission in Lunacy. (A, B)
Last Incarnation of Vautrin. (C)
Start in Life. (B)
Marriage Contract. (D)
Becke, Louis, and Walte Jeffrey
First Fleet Family. (C)
Besant, Walter
St. Katherine's by the Tower. (A, B, C)
For Faith in Freedom. (A, B)
Orange Girl. (A, B, C)
Blackmore, R. D.
Lorna Doone. (A)
Bulwer-Lytton, Edward
Eugene Aram. (A, C)
Paul Clifford. (A, C)
Burnett, Frances Hodgson
DeWilloughby Claim. (D)

Caine, Hall
Deemster. (C, B)
Collins, Wilkie
Law and the Lady. (A, D)
Armadale.
Cooper, James Fenimore
Ways of the Hour. (A, B, C)
Redskins. (B, C, D)
Satanstoe. (D)
Chainbearer. (D)
Cox, E. M.
The Achievements of John Caruthers. (C)
Craddock, Charles Egbert (Mary Murfree)
Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains. (C)
Crockett, Samuel R.
Gray Mare. (A, C)
Crawford, Francis Marion
Sant 'Ilario. (C, D)

Dickens, Charles
Barnaby Rudge. (C)
Bleak House. (A, B)
Old Curiosity Shop. (A, B)
Oliver Twist. (A, C)

Pickwick Papers. (A, B)
Tale of Two Cities. (A, B)
Doyle, Arthur Conan
Micah Clarke. (A)
Dumas, Alexander
Black Tulip. (C)
Count of Monte Cristo. (A, C, D)
Marguerite de Valois. (A, C)
Twenty Years After. Part 2 (A)

Eggleston, Edward
Mystery of Metropolisville. (A, B C)
Graysons. (A)
Eliot, George
Adam Bede. (A)
Felix Holt. (A, B, D)
Erckman, E. and A. Chatrian
Polish Jew. (A)

Franzos, Karl Emil
Chief Justice. (A, B)
Fielding, Henry
Jonathan Wild. (C)
Tom Jones. (C)
Fletcher, J. S.
Middle Temple Murder. (B, D)
Foote, Mary Hallock
John Bodewin's Testimony. (A)
Ford, Paul Leicester
Honorable Peter Stirling. (B)
Frederic, Harold
Damnation of Theron Ware. (B)
French, Alice (Octave Thanet, *pseud.*)
Missionary Sheriff. (C, D)
We All. (B, C, D)

Gaboriau, Emile
File No. 113. (C)
Monsieur Lecoq. (C)
Goldsmith, Oliver
Vicar of Wakefield. (C)
Gould, S. Baring-
Broom Square. (A, B, D)
Grant, Robert
Law Breakers. (D)
Eye for an Eye. (A, B, D)
Grant, Charles
Stories of Naples and the Camorra. (C)
Gray, Maxwell, *pseud.*
Silence of Dean Maitland. (A, D)

Haggard, H. Rider
Mr. Meeson's Will. (A, B, D)
Hale, Edward Everett
Philip Nolan's Friends. (A)
Harte, Francis Bret
Gabriel Conroy. (A)
Heiress of Red Dog. (A, B, D)
Hawthorne, Nathaniel
Scarlet Letter. (C)
Herrick, Robert
Common Lot. (A)
Hill, Frederick Trevor
Tales Out of Court. (A, B)
Holland, Josiah Gilbert
Sevenoaks. (A, D)
Howells, William Dean
Modern Instance. (A, D)
Hugo, Victor
Les Miserables. (A, C, D)
Ninety-three. (C)
Man Who Laughed. (C)

James, George P. R.
Morley Ernstein. (B, C)
Kingsley, Henry
Austin Elliott. (A, D)

Le Ramée, Louise de la (Ouida, *pseud.*)
Under Two Flags. (A)
Le Sage, Alain R.
Gil Blas. (C)
Mitchell, S. Weir
Constance Trescott. (A, B, C)

O'Reilly, John Boyle
Moondyne. (C)

Page, Thomas Nelson
Red Rock. (D)
Parker, Gilbert
Right of Way. (A)

Read, Opie
Tennessee Judge. (B)
Jucklins. (A, B)
Reade, Charles
Griffith Gaunt. (A)
Never Too Late to Mend. (B, C)
Hard Cash. (A, B, C)

Scott, Walter
Anne of Geierstein. (A, C)
Fortunes of Nigel. (C, D)
Guy Mannering. (A, B, C, D)
Heart of Midlothian. (A, B, D)
Fair Maid of Perth. (A)
Antiquary. (B, D)
Ivanhoe. (A)
Peveril of the Peak. (A)
Quentin Durward. (C, D)
Redgauntlet. (B, D)
Rob Roy. (B, C)
Sienkiewicz, Henryk
Comedy of Errors. (A)
Stevenson, Robert Louis
Kidnapped; with its sequel,
David Balfour. (B, C)
Weir of Hermiston. (B)
Stimson, Frederic J.
Residuary Legatee. (D)
Stockton, Frank R.
Late Mrs. Null. (D)

Thackeray, William M.
Pendennis. (B)
Tolstoi, Leo N.
Resurrection. (A, B, C, D)
Train, Arthur
Tutt and Mr. Tutt. (A, B, C, D)
By Advice of Counsel. (A, B, C, D)
As It Was in the Beginning. (B)
Page Mr. Tutt. (A, B, C, D)
Blind Goddess.
Hermit of Turkey Hollow. (A, B, C)
Trollope, Anthony
Orley Farm. (A, B, D)
Mr. Maule's Attempt. (A, B, C, D)
Vicar of Bullhampton. (A, C, D)
Twain, Mark (Samuel Clemens)
Pudd'nhead Wilson. (A)

Warren, Samuel
Ten Thousand a Year. (B)
Weyman, Stanley
Francis Cludde. (A)
My Lady Rotha. (A)
Man in Black. (A)
Woolson, Constance Fenimore
Anne. (A)

Zangwill, Isaac
The Big Bow Mystery. (A, C)

Public Library Administration in the United States 1918-1925

A Partial Bibliography, Edited by Five Library School Students: Letha Marion Davidson, Wisconsin, 1923; Alberta Louise Brown, Wisconsin, 1923; Karl Brown, Albany, 1925; David J. Haykin, Albany, 1925; and Lester D. Condit, Albany, 1926

Continued from the Library Journal *for December 15, 1926*

Internal Organization (Con.)

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC (Con.)

BORROWERS CARDS

Borrowers' cards abolished. Lib. Jour. 43:58-59. Jan. 1918.
Discusses method in use at Sioux City, Ia., including registration procedure, fines, etc.

Drake, J. M. Elimination of the use of readers' cards in the public library. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 40:219-220. 1918.
The simplified Newark charging system, as originated by Miss Drake and Miss Zana K. Miller. Same general ground in Borrowers' cards abolished. Lib. Jour. 43:58. Jan. 1918; Chapin, A. M. Charging system without borrower's card. Lib. Jour. 44:545. Aug. 1919.

Elimination of the use of the readers' cards. *Pub. Libs.* 23:384-385. Oct. 1918.
Sums the up advantages and disadvantages of the system.

Loss or gain? *Pub. Libs.* 26:190-191. Apr. 1921.
Humorous treatment of reader's card elimination. Against the plan.

Merrill, J. W. Identification vs. Borrowers' cards. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:9. Apr. 1922.
Explains the use and advantages of the identification card.

Bangor, Me. 1923:20. 23.
"Mother's cards" issued for children under 3d grade in school, or for those too young to read by themselves.

Boston, Mass. 1920-21:42.
Teachers' special privilege cards granted by trustees.

Erie, Pa. 1922-1923:12.
Charge children 5c. for readers' cards replacement.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1923-1924:33.
High school pupils hold juvenile cards.
—— 48-49.
Borrowers' cards to firms and institutions.

Milton, Mass. 1924:9.
Pledge given that each child must take.

Portland, Ore. 1922:20.
1c. charged for looking up a patron's number more than 3 times a month.

Providence, R. I. 1923:3.
Issue "identification cards" for readers to use in any part of system.

Tacoma, Wash. 1921:17.
Juvenile cards stamped "intermediate" when holder enters 8th grade; 4 books at once from intermediate collection and non-fiction from adult department if needed for school work.

CHARGING SYSTEMS

Corwin, E. F. Charging system in use at Elkhart. *Lib. Occ.* 5:112-112. Jan. 1919. Same article in Lib. Jour. 44:332. May 1919.
A plan similar to the simplified Newark, eliminating readers' cards.

McNiece, Jessie S. Labor saving in the lending department. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 41:175-176. 1919.

Welles, Jessie. Some twentieth century lending methods. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 16:45-51. Apr. 1920.

Albany, N. Y. 1922-1924:2.
Newark in all libraries; objection at first from borrowers having to carry cards compensated by being able to borrow from any library.

Chelsea, Mass. 1921:15-16.
Simplify forms of charging records.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1921-22:10-11, 25.
Newark charging system.

Lansing, Mich. 1924:8.
Install Newark charging system.

New York, N. Y. 1922:59.
Charging slip for bound newspapers requires statement of reason for request; if not good, volume is not issued (reference).

Quincy, Mass. 1923-10.
Change from Browne to Newark charging systems.

Wakefield, Mass. 1922:5.
Newark charging system installed.

DELIVERY, MAIL BOOK TRUCKS, ETC.

See also Delivery System

Books by parcel post in St. Louis. Lib. Jour. 47:553. June 15, 1922.
Borrower's privilege extended thru new postal ruling.

Sanborn, Henry N. Co-operation of small libraries. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 14:118-122. Dec. 1918.
Discussion of co-operation between libraries in inter-library loan. Same general ground in: Co-operation in library work. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 15:151-152. June 1919.

Attleboro, Mass. 1923:8.
Vacation readers may have books sent by mail by depositing postage.

Chelsea, Mass. 1921:14.
Vacation readers may have books sent them.

Chicago, Ill. 1922:22.
Eliminate delivery wagons; put in deposits; delivery controlled by reference bureau.

Dayton, Ohio. 1923-24:14-15.
Branch libraries are distributing centers for book wagon service of city.

Evansville, Ind. 1923:5.
County libraries, after schools close, have house-to-house service.

Milton, Mass. 1922:9.
House-to-house delivery wagon with shelving for 200 books proves popular.

New York, N. Y. 1921:68.
Mail service to residents out of reach of system on Staten Island.
—— 1922:69.

Have Ford truck; 6 trips weekly; works with schools as well.

Portland, Ore. 1921:16.
Book wagon successful; substitute Dodge truck for Ford touring car.

—— 1924:15-16, 21.
Start county book truck; capacity, 800 vols. makes 8 routes (360 miles) fortnightly; serves 300 families.

Providence, R. I. 1923:12.
Start book-wagon deliveries; library-owned car.

St. Louis, Mo. 1922-23:72.
Discontinue parcel post delivery book service to non-residents of city.

RESERVES

Chicago, Ill. 1923:32.
Popularity of title at reserve desk determines number of copies needed; use a 6-week standard. Send copies later to branches and stations.

Des Moines, Ia. 1923-24:8.
Reserve of 5c. for fiction, 1c. for non-fiction of books for club programs.

Jersey City, N. J. 1921:1.
2c. charge for fiction reserves; none for non-fiction.

Portland, Ore. 1922:19-20.
Telephone reserves discontinued; 1c. for all others.

—— 1924:19.
Reserving costs library 5c.

Sioux City, Ia. 1923:2.
Start fiction reserve again.

Woburn, Mass. 1921:24.
7-day fiction may not be reserved until 2 months old.

LENDING RULES

Bangor, Me. 1922:166.
Lending rules changed; stated.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:12.
Lending rules revised: reasonable number on single card except new fiction or popular non-fiction; books on required reading lists, 30 days.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1923-24:19-20.
Borrowers' rules for children and foreigners made.

Manchester, N. H. 1923:10.
Shorten lending period for study books; too many lost.

Savannah, Ga. 1920:9.
Restriction of 1 book of fiction, non-fiction on juvenile card removed; no ultimate change in proportions.

Tacoma, Wash. 1922:19.
New lending rules; details of charges, overdues, etc.

—— 1923:13.
Books divided into 7-day, 2-week, and 4-week.

Wakefield, Mass. 1923:9.
Unbound magazines lent for 7 days, except children's which go for 14 days.

FINES

Merrill, Julia W. Bugbear of fines; home coming or cancellation week. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:90-91. Apr. 1922.
Discusses collection of fines.

Chicago, Ill. 1921:24.
Book fines go to employees' pension fund.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921-22:52.
Money collected for lost books belonging to Board of Education goes to board; fines to the library.

San Antonio, Tex. 1922-23:7.
Patrons required to sign for magazines when reading them in the building; fine equal to replacement value for non-return.

OVERDUES

Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library. New form of overdue cards. *Pub. Libs.* 30:23. Jan. 1925.

Lewis, S. V. Delinquent borrowers. *Pub. Libs.* 27: 561. Nov. 1922.
Plan used to get overdue books at Seattle, Wash.

Merrill, J. W. Follow-up methods. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:89-90. April 1922.
Short discussion of overdues.

Overdue and messenger work. *Pub. Libs.* 26:410. July 1921.
Résumé of answers received to questionnaire sent to 12 libraries.

Overdue books. Lib. Jour. 43:294. April 1918.
Form of overdue postcard used at Kansas City, Mo.

Overdue books. *Pub. Libs.* 27:559-560. Nov. 1922.
Brief discussion of the project of having a designated week in which patrons may return all overdue books in their possession, no fines levied nor questions asked.

Akron, Ohio. 1923:6.
"Conscience barrel" placed in lobby to receive overdue books.

Albany, N. Y. 1922-24:1.
Messenger who makes inter-library loans collects fines and overdue books twice weekly.

Camden, N. J. 1924:8-9.
Police furnish car and lieutenant to staff members out for overdue books.

Cleveland, O. 1922-23:11.
Use Clean-Up week to get overdues back; remit fines and receive gifts.

Erie, Pa. 1922-23:10.
Lost book week with fine remittance unsuccessful.

Evansville, Ind. 1923:3.
Assistants spent 188½ hours making 835 home visits for collection of books and fines.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-21:23.
Relation between labor conditions and return of books on time.

Johnstown, Pa. 1923:2.
Special week with fine remittances and no questions asked for return of books unsatisfactory.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:25.
Collect overdues by registered letters instead of messenger; works well.

—— 1921-22:9.
6000 fewer overdue notices sent as a result of stamping date due on book slip.

New Brunswick, N. J. 1922:11.
Fineless Week results in return of many books.

St. Joseph, Mo. 1920-21:7.
Overdue book day with fines remitted successful.

St. Louis, Mo. 1921-22:23.
Branches send duplicates of overdue book records to Main.

Salt Lake City, Utah. 1923:4.
Use Seattle plan of registered letters for long overdue books; place receipts in hands of City attorney; serves well.

Oakland, Calif. 1920-21:5.
Alphabetical list of delinquent members with lost books and unpaid fines; 1820 in 20-odd years.

Tacoma, Wash. 1923:8-9.
City attorney deals with overdues; ordinance passed relative to library property. (See also 1922:19).

Wakefield, Mass. 1923:7.
Use "barrel week" with "no fines charged, no questions asked,"—barrel arranged so that books could be placed in it without observation.

RENT COLLECTION

Duplicate pay collections. LIB. JOUR. 49:580. June 15, 1924.
Case in equity against Providence, R. I., public library. Dismissed.

Rent collections. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 17:172. Nov. 1921.

Welles, Jessie. "We buy more rent books." *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 16:208-210. Dec. 1920.

Chelsea, Mass. 1922:11-12.
$100 rent books earned $400; 40 stolen during summer.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1922-23:28.
No attempt to compete with rent libraries of city.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1923-24:18, 46.
Branch rent collection proves satisfactory in 6 branches.

Denver, Colo. 1921:18.
Pay duplicate collection highly successful in 1 branch.

Erie, Pa. 1920-21:10.
Takes 5 months' continuous service for rental collection book to pay for itself at 5c. a week; bindings will not stand it; 2c. a day better.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1923-24:36-37.
Rent collection would not pay for itself except for fines; in branch libraries.

Lancaster, Mass. 1921:9-10, 1922:10.
Borrow money to start duplicate pay collection; details of success.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1922-23:10.
Small pay duplicate collection of Spanish fiction successful.

Newton, Mass. 1924:10-11.
Details of $500 gift for starting rent collection.

North Adams, Mass. 1922:7-8.
Rent collection successful; details.

Queensborough, N. Y. 1924:9.
Benefits of pay collection available to borrowers of traveling department.

St. Louis, Mo. 1921-1922:66.
Sub-branch in department store has free and duplicate pay collections; store owns latter but titles are selected by library; 1c. a day.

—— 1922-23:65-66.
Further details.

Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:25-26.
Statistics of rent collection for period.

Tampa, Fla. 1922-1923:2.
Discontinue rent collection because augmented book fund permits adequate supply of new fiction.

Worcester, Mass. 1920:9-10.
Duplicate pay collection earns $146; lessens by 70% to 50% reserves on free fiction.

—— 1923:11-12.
Average receipt for circulation 12c.; no publicity.

STACK PRIVILEGES

Abbott, J. H. Stack privilege—a layman's experience. LIB. JOUR. 44:371-372. June 1919.
A borrower's reaction. Complaint about library red tape.

Borrowers' privileges. LIB. JOUR. 43:849. Nov. 1918.
New rulings in Seattle and St. Paul.

Bangor, Me. 1921:13, 19.
Closed stacks, put shelves near circulation desk; all classes represented on these.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1922:28.
Publications editor reappraises and reports on books which become rare; these are withdrawn from circulation and put on reference or restriction.

Buffalo, N. Y. 1921:20.
A few children admitted to shelves at a time.

OPEN SHELF ROOM

Boston, Mass. 1923-24:56.
Closed stacks in Fellowes Athenaeum cuts circulation.

Concord, Mass. 1924:3.
Stacks closed because of necessity of supervising children.

Manchester, N. H. 1923:10.
Sophisticated books removed from open shelves to "Permission shelves."

Quincy, Mass. 1923:10.
Book losses "have never balanced the greater convenience to the public through immediate access to the books."

St. Louis, Mo. 1923-24:47.
All new and popular fiction in open shelves; discussion.

Salt Lake City, Utah. 1923:5.
Close reference shelves to public.

Wakefield, Mass. 1923:5.
New Beebe library has open stacks.

INCREASING CIRCULATION

Anderson, Frank. How to get the workers to read; by Frank and Rachel Anderson. *Pub. Libs.* 27: 269-274. May, 1922.
Statistics of circulation per capita; making the library attractive to working people; care in book selection; advertising; selection of furniture.

Heston, V. C. Salesmanship in the circulation department. *Pub. Libs.* 29:180-181. April 1924.

Josselyn, Lloyd W. What an assistant can do to better library service. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 45:241-242, 1923.

Brockton, Mass. 1920:14.
Special collection of "Well worn but interesting books."

—— 1922:15-16.
Some adult books added to juvenile collection to solve juvenile-adult problem for junior high school pupils.

Buffalo, N. Y. 1920:13-14.
Special collection on subject arranged in open shelf room; selected list of topics used.

—— 1922:14.
Local experts for selection of books.

Denver, Colo. 1920:6.
Current interest table changed weekly.

—— 1921:11-12.
University extension courses keep books in open-shelf room.

Erie, Pa. 1920-21:11.
Collection on special subjects very satisfactory.

Philadelphia, Pa. 1921:19.
Branches have special "junior high school collection" to meet special need of this grade.

Richmond, Va. 1922-24:5.
Problem of keeping better books in attractive bindings.

Salt Lake City, Utah. 1921:7.
Special shelf in children's room for older children.

Syracuse, N. Y. 1922:3.
Put special "Mothers' collection" of books in children's room.

Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:31.
Circulation department has special book collections on topics; some subjects noted.

Tampa, Fla. 1923-24.
Move 25 suitable titles from adult to juvenile for older children; junior high school problem hard to solve.

Wakefield, Mass. 1923:7.
Exhibit travel folders in conversation room.

Woburn, Mass. 1921:23.

Special mothers' shelf on child training and reading, and mothers' special card for material to be retained 1 month.

Worcester, Mass. 1923-24:10.

Junior high school brings peculiar problems.

SPECIAL SERVICES

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education. *Ind. Lib. Occ.* 7:197-199. July 1925.

Adult education. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 16:3. Sept.-Oct. 1925.

Adult education. *Pub. Libs.* 30:263-265. May 1925.
Report of a conference on adult education held in Milwaukee.

Adult education, LIB. JOUR. 50:592-594, 603. July 1925.

American Library Association. *Adult Education and the Library.* A.L.A. 1924. Published irregularly, free to members, varying prices to others.

Cartwright, Morse A.. What is adult education in the United States? LIB. JOUR. 50:743-745. Sept. 15, 1925.
Read before the National University Extension Association at Charlottesville, Va., May 1, 1925.

Davis, Emma. What is adult education? LIB. JOUR. 49: 1072-1074. Dec. 15, 1924.
Sub-title: A study of some agencies for the education of adults.

Dickerson, L. L. Libraries and adult education. *Pub. Libs.* 30:227-230. May 1925.
Discusses the growth of the adult education idea and the place of the library in the field.

Dingman, A. P. Group approach in adult education. *Pub. Libs.* 30:230-234. May 1925.
A discussion of the work done in the Cleveland public library.

Dudgeon, Matthew S. Adult education. *Pub. Libs.* 30:144-145. March 1925.
Includes types of activity necessary in doing effective adult education.

Farquhar, A. M. Close-ups in adult education. *Pub. Libs.* 30:5-7. Jan. 1925.
The experiment of the Chicago Public Library in this field.

Learned, W. S. American public library and the diffusion of knowledge. Harcourt, 1924. $1.50.
"Beginning with a discussion of the various agencies for the diffusion of knowledge, he shows how the library is fitted beyond any other institution we possess, to spread knowledge among the adult population where formal education has stopped. The conclusion reached by the report is that a modern tax-supported library can justify its existence only by means of a broad and varied service and that for such service public support will be willingly accorded." *Book Review Digest.*

Meyer, H. H. B. Library and adult education. *Pub. Libs.* 29:507. Dec. 1924; 30:55. Feb. 1925.
A discussion of the subject as a whole.

Miersch, E. E. Reading with a purpose. LIB. JOUR. 50:507. Sept. 1, 1925.

Milam, Carl H. Adult self-education. *Pub. Libs.* 25:182-184. April 1920.
Shows how the library may be helpful in distribution of courses of study.

—— Educational service of the library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:79-80. April 1922.
Stresses value of brief, ready prepared reading lists.

Mitchell, Sydney B. Adult education for the librarian. LIB. JOUR. 50:638-641. Aug. 1925.
Suggestions for self-improvement among librarians.

Public library and adult education. LIB. JOUR. 49: 925-940. Nov. 1, 1924.
Sub-title: A symposium of principles and practices offered in view of the A.L.A. and state library association discussions of the library's part in the education of adults.

Roden, C. B. Adult education. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 20: 233-234. Nov. 1924.

Sawyer, Ethel R. Can we obtain and train librarians to meet the obligations of adult education? *Pub. Libs.* 30:403-407. Oct. 1925.
Leads thru maze of difficulties to conclusion "Assuredly we can."

Scott, Almere L. Public library and the university extension. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 20:220-224. Nov. 1924.
A discussion of the help which the public library can give to those taking university extension courses.

Tompkins, M. D. Library service for adult education. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 19:460-462. Nov. 1923.
A survey of work done in the Milwaukee Public library.

Atlanta, Ga. 1920:2.
Library for colored people; general details.

Buffalo, N. Y. 1924:12-13.
Adult education progressing; have folder.

Chicago, Ill. 1923:27-28.
Readers' service (adult education) started; offers course of study; proposes to use local university faculties.

—— 1924:25-27.
Details of work in the Readers' Bureau, a particularized form of adult education; reading lists there prepared remain useful; attempt to supply information about educational opportunities.

—— 1924:26.
Adult education courses; discussion.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1924-25:8.
Adult education bureau established.

—— 1924-25:20-21.
Subjects of lists compiled for adult readers by adult education department.

Cleveland, O. 1920:20-21; 78-81.
Adult education work.

—— 1921-22:27-28.
Extension division of school department described.

—— 1922-23:11-12; 30-33.
Description and methods.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-1921:39.
Instruction in use of library extended to adults.

—— 1921-22:43.
Y.M.C.A. wants plan for giving credit for reading to adults, particularly factory people interested.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1923-24:20-21.
Adult education department.

Manchester, N. H. 1920:13.
Sample ballots on bulletin board for women at election time.

Milton, Mass. 1921-22:17-18.
Describe new adult education service.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1924:8-9.
Statement of policies in adult education.

—— 1921:7.
Story telling for adults popular.

Richmond, Va. 1922-24:8.
Library a source of vocational opportunities.

Chicago, Ill. 1924:28.
Red Cross volunteers to transcribe current reading matter of interest into Revised Braille for blind.

Salt Lake City, Utah. 1920:11.
Give instruction to blind in reading and typewriting.

AMERICANIZATION

Americanization books for children. *Lib. Occ.* 5: 305. Dec. 1919.

Americanization in the children's room. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 16:12. Jan. 1920.

Americanization in the library. *Pub. Libs.* 25:286-287. May 1920.
An account of Cleveland's Americanization work.

Americanization in Portland, Ore. *Pub. Libs.* 25: 96. Feb. 1920.

Americanization *vs.* "Americanization." *Interpreter.* 2:3-6. April 1923.

Americanization work in Seattle Public Library. *Pub. Libs.* 25:448-449. Oct. 1920.

Bevan, R. H. Americanization by libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 26:461-463. Oct. 1921.
Service rendered in this field by high standards of personal courtesy and efficiency.

—— First aid to Americanization. *Forum.* 67:227-233. March 1922.
What branch workers can do.

Brooks, M. S. Library as an agency in Americanization. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 17:20-22. Sept. 1920.
Work in the smaller community.

Carr, J. F. Library in Americanization work. *Ill. Libs.* 1:60-61. Oct. 1919.
Outlines the methods of approach to the foreigner, particularly thru the publicity medium.

—— "Making Americans," a preliminary and tentative list of books. Lib. Jour. 43:209-212. Mar. 1, 1920. Same article in *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 10:57-63. Jan. 1921.
Reading list for foreigners with introduction for librarians.

—— Shall public libraries buy books in foreign languages? *Minn. Lib. Notes.* 6:8-9. Mar. 1919.
Advises purchase of American books in foreign languages. Similar ground covered in "American Books in Yiddish." Lib. Jour. 47:875-876. Oct. 15, 1922.

Co-operation in Americanization. *Pub. Libs.* 27:228-230. Mar. 1922.
Pittsburgh plan in which the library, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Education cooperate.

Daniels, John. Americanization by indirection. Lib. Jour. 45:871-876. Nov. 1, 1920.
Protests against too obvious methods of making library resources available to foreigners.

Gratiaa, Josephine. Making Americans—how the library helps. St. Louis: Pub. Lib. Annual Report, p. 77-89. 1918-1919.

—— Roumanians in the United States, and their relations to public libraries. Lib. Jour. 47:400-404. May 1, 1922.

Horton, Marion. Here in the land of promise. Lib. Jour. 44:139-142. May 1918.
Library publicity in Americanization.

—— Library work with the Japanese. Lib. Jour. 47:157-160. Feb. 15, 1922.

Latin-American evening at the library, *Pub. Libs.* 25:324-325. June 1920.

Ledbetter, E. E. Books in immigrant languages. Lib. Jour. 50:73-75. Jan. 15, 1925.
Difficulties attending publication of books in foreign languages for use in Americanization work.

—— Czechoslovak immigrant and the library. Lib. Jour. 48:911-915. Nov. 1, 1923.

—— Library for Bohemians. *Czechoslovak Review.* p. 259-260. Sept. 1919.
Attests Americanizing power of the Broadway branch, Cleveland Public Library.

—— Polish immigrant and his reading. A.L.A., 1924. 50c.
Analyses the Polish temperament, surveys Polish literature, and characterizes the work of Polish authors. An annotated list of about 200 books is appended giving information about publishers, editions, methods of purchase, newspapers, periodicals, etc.

—— The Polish immigrant and the library. Lib. Jour. 47:67-70; 496-498. Jan. 15; June 1, 1922.

—— Recent development in library work with immigrants. National Conference of Social Work. *Proceedings.* 1924. p. 587-593.

—— Winning friends and citizens for America. 1918 Immigrant Pub. Soc., 1918. 15c. Pam.

Lescohler, D. C. Americanization (list). *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 15:237. Nov. 1919.
Brief bibliography distributed at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association in 1919.

—— Library in Americanization. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 16:3 to lection.
Condensed from a talk given to the Wisconsin Library School by Professor Lescohier.

Library and the teaching of English. Lib. Jour. 48:366. April 15, 1923.
How the Stix branch of the St. Louis Public Library aids in teaching English in a nearby school.

Library's part in Americanizing foreigners. *N. Y. Libs.* 6:88-89. Aug. 1918.

Miller, H. A. True Americanization of the foreign child. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 41:130-132. 1919.
Interprets the mind of the foreign child, and recommends measures for his Americanization.

Panunzio, Constantine. Immigrant and the library. *N. Y. Libs.* 9:134-140. Nov. 1924. Same article in Lib. Jour. 49:969-973. Nov. 15, 1924.
Library possibilities with the foreigner along slightly unusual lines.

Patterson, G. S. Books dealing with Americanization. *Pub. Libs.* 23:481. Dec. 1918.

Paulmier, Hilah. Enlisting in national service. *Pub. Libs.* 29:280-282. June, 1924.
A plea for library help in an effective Americanization program.

—— Getting in touch with our foreign readers. *Pub. Libs.* 24:295-296. Oct. 1919.

Peters, Ora M. Libraries in relation to citizenship and Americanization. Lib. Jour. 44:759. Dec. 1919.
Indorses the American Library Association Enlarged Program as it applies to this problem.

Phillips, Edna. Encouraging the foreign reader. Lib. Jour. 49:974-976. Nov. 15, 1924.
Sub-title: An account of state encouragement for the reading of the foreign-born laborer in Massachusetts.

—— Library aids in naturalization. *Wilson Bull.* 2: 262-265. Sept. 1924.
A splendid list which can be used with foreigners.

Powers, W. F. Americanization. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 5:52-153. June 1919.
Extensive bibliography.

Prescott, D. R. What Americanization is not. Lib. Jour. 45:218. Mar. 1, 1920.

Quigley, Margery. Greek immigrant and the library. Lib. Jour. 47:863-865. Oct. 15, 1922.

Rose, Ernestine. How the public library helps the foreigner make his American contribution. N.E.A. *Proceedings.* p. 1001-1002. 1922.

Stokes, M. M. Library experience among the children of the Russian Jews. *Scribner's.* 73:609-612. May 1923.

Sutliff, Mary L. Spirit of America. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 16:34-36. Mar. 1920.

Sweet, M. M. Italians and the public library. Lib. Jour. 49:977-981. Nov. 15, 1924.
How the librarian can interpret America to the Italian.

(*To be Continued*)

Government and Business in the Special Library

By MARY WATKINS DIETRICHSON

Head of the Business and Municipal Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library

THERE are no large libraries in the country which are not doing a considerable amount of reference work for municipal officials and for the business men of the community. Whether this work can best be done at the central library or in a branch depends on the location and accommodations of the central building. Nine public libraries have felt that the municipal work could best be done in a special branch in or near the City Hall. Five libraries have thus far established business branches in the heart of the business district of their cities. Two libraries have made a combination of these two types in one special branch.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, which is sometimes spoken of as having a business and municipal branch, has really no separate branch but is one of the cities doing this work at its main library which is only two blocks from the business center. It established a business and municipal department in 1912. Recently the librarian has reported that the business side of the work increased so much more rapidly than the municipal that the department has been renamed the business and technical department.

The two cities which have combined business and municipal branches are Rochester, N. Y., and Minneapolis, Minn. Rochester has no central library and in order to serve the business men and city officials this branch was established in 1917, across the street from the Court House and City Hall, and right in the business section. Rochester does not attempt municipal research work but the librarian reports that for reference work with these groups they find the combination of material very satisfactory.

The location of the central library building of the Minneapolis system at a considerable distance from both the City Hall and the chief business district, together with the interest of the librarian in all phases of extension work, led to Minneapolis being the pioneer in the establishment of a combination business and municipal branch, which has met the Minneapolis problem with considerable success.

This branch had its beginning in 1909 in a municipal department established at the central building, in charge of an enthusiastic young woman lawyer. Much good work was done in collecting material and getting in touch with city officials, but the distance from the City Hall and the cramped inconvenient quarters counted against its growth and fullest use. In the next seven years several large libraries established city hall branches, and the success of the first business branch at Newark was established.

In 1916 the Minneapolis library administration decided to rent a building a block from the City Hall and in the heart of the business district, and establish the first attempt at combining business and government in the special library. The one serious difficulty has been the one that would accompany the establishment of any enterprise that required housing in the heart of the business district of a large city—rents are high and space must be small. Several times when funds have been short, the Board has questioned the possibility of maintaining the branch, but any suggestion of its discontinuance has always brought insistent protests from the public which is being served in this way.

The location of the branch could scarcely be better for its purpose. It has direct indoor connection with one of the largest banks, a trust company, the Soo line offices, the Civic and Commerce Association, and all the other offices of two of the largest buildings of the city. Within two blocks are a dozen banks, most of the large investment companies, all the railroad offices, a score of the largest office buildings, three department stores, the City Hall and Court House.

About 57,000 people use this branch in a year. It has been estimated that it would take one at least an extra half-hour to go to the main library for the desired information. At a conservative estimate of their average time as being worth a dollar an hour, the branch saves the business men $28,000 a year. This does not begin to represent the time saved and satisfaction gained by the advantages which a specialized library has over a general library, in serving specialized groups. There is no doubt that a large percentage of the users of the branch would not otherwise have acquired the library habit at all. The very fact that establishing such a branch is rather an unusual thing, makes one of the best advertising points possible. Open shelves, practical in the small library, are popular and make patrons feel at home and independent of help. Specialization of reference work is being advocated for general libraries with the reference librarians experts in their

lines. This is, of course, possible in a special library. It is possible, too, to gather more material particularly in pamphlets, clippings, reports, and answers to questionnaires, and to index and catalog more closely so as to give quick and efficient service. These things are, of course, true of any special library branch.

Now how does the combination of business and municipal reference in one library work out? The municipal side of the library is organized much as the Wisconsin legislative reference library, but adapted to our own conditions. The material is classified after the same plan as the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library, subdividing the large class of 400, for municipal material since there are no books under this Dewey class in a municipal library. The organization and activities of the business side of the branch are patterned after the Newark business branch, adapted also to our own conditions. Much of the material is of interest to both civic workers and business men. Tax material has been left with the municipal collection, but is of equal interest to business. The material on transportation is all in one place on the shelves. Perhaps the material on river transportation, on bus regulation, on street railways is municipal material, but it is of equal interest to business men. Is the question of city zoning and planning of most interest to the City Planning Commission which uses our library a great deal, or to the real estate men who also are among our frequent users? Directories of other cities and city maps are of interest to both groups. Until 1925, our city ordinances had not been revised since 1905. Since that time they had been published only in the Council Proceedings after each meeting and bound at the end of the year. In our branch library we had made a subject card catalog of the ordinances from 1905 to 1925 and are continuing to index all ordinances passed since the 1925 revision. It is indicative of the way that a library of this sort may serve a two-fold purpose, that when we index the ordinances as soon as they are published in temporary form, we send one duplicate card to the city attorney and a second to the Civic and Commerce Association.

During the legislative session, the bills as published are indexed by subject and made available for use. They are also of interest to both groups.

Our branch is too busy with this double use to spend much time in purely research work. However there are other agencies doing much of this. It is undoubtedly an advantage to be right on the ground in the Court house as far as bringing services to the city officials is concerned. Much of the best of the improvement in our city government, however, is initiated in whole or in part by citizen committees; for instance the pure food and milk ordinance, the city planning efforts, the new auditorium, and the proposed new city manager charter. A branch library located as ours is, right on a much used street, is more available for a large public use on municipal questions than one housed in the City Hall. There is, no doubt, a tendency for the large demands from the business side to take time and attention from the municipal side of the work. However we feel that the combination has been a distinct success as a special branch. The civic aspect of questions presented side by side with the business aspect can do nothing but good for any city.

Public Documents Depositories

A BILL to authorize the designation of depositories for public documents, and for other purposes, introduced by Senator Johnston on December 22, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Printing. The text reads:

Be it enacted . . . That the Superintendent of Public Documents and the Librarian of Congress jointly are authorized and directed to extend, under regulations prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing, the depository privilege for public documents to any college, university, society, or public library applying therefor, if the Superintendent of Public Documents and the Librarian of Congress upon investigation, determine that such library has a legitimate need for such documents and adequate facilities to care for them and make them useful, provided that the maximum number of such depositories shall not exceed two thousand.

Sec. 2. A depository library shall be required to specify the type or types of public documents it desires to receive, and the Superintendent of Public Documents is authorized to send such libraries the public documents so desired if he determines such type or types to be consistent with the purposes of such libraries.

Sec. 3. All libraries which are now on the list of depositories of public documents shall remain on such list for a period of two years from the date of the passage of this Act. If at the expiration of such two years such libraries do not conform to the specifications for depository libraries provided in this Act to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Documents and the Librarian of Congress, the Superintendent of Public Documents and Librarian of Congress shall strike such libraries from the list of depository libraries.

Sec. 4. The limitations of this Act shall not apply to the following libraries: (a) State libraries; (b) Territorial libraries; (c) Libraries of land-grant colleges; (d) Libraries of executive departments in Washington, D.C.; (e) The United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy libraries; (f) The Alaska Historical Society and Museum Library, Juneau, Alaska; (g) The Philippine Library and Museum; and (h) The American Antiquarian Society library, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Sec. 5. Upon request of the Superintendent of Public Documents the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed either to increase or diminish the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution to designated depositories, so that the number of copies delivered shall be equal to the number of libraries on the list.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Forty Years of New York Libraries

WHEN the New York Library Club was organized in the old library building of Columbia College at 49th street and Madison avenue one June afternoon in 1885 New York was still in the dark ages of development, said Josephine Adams Rathbone in the course of her paper, "Looking Backward," read last month before the New York Library Club and the New York Special Libraries Association. At that time New England and the Middle West had had library laws and public libraries established under them for twenty-five years or more. "It would be impossible to maintain a public library in the city of New York because it has so many socialists, communists, anarchists, and persons of foreign birth who are not interested in libraries," said William F. Poole at the annual meeting of the A. L. A. held at Lake George that year.

In 1885 the New York State Library was an inert collection of about 125,000 volumes arranged by author, resorted to by an occasional scholar but having no connection with the other libraries of the state. There were no public, that is municipally supported, libraries in Albany, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, none in Brooklyn or New York City, tho the nucleus of the circulation department of the present New York Public Library, the New York Free Circulating Library, a private philanthropy, had come into existence in 1880 and had two branches,—the Bond Street and Ottendorfer branches, by 1885. A report on the libraries of the country published by the U. S. Bureau of Education in 1885 shows 142 separate libraries of over 300 volumes in New York City in that year, two of which—the Astor and the Mercantile—had over 200,000 volumes each, and five (The Apprentices Library, Columbia College, the New York Society Library, the New York Historical Society, and the Union Theological Seminary) had from 50,000 to 100,000 volumes. But many of those recorded were tiny collections, and the list included about 35 so-called libraries in orphanages, asylums, etc., 17 club libraries, and 16 belonging to private or parochial schools or teaching institutions. There were only five general libraries circulating books freely,—the two branches of the N. Y. F. C., the Broome Street Free Library, the Harlem Library, the Washington Heights Library, and these had a total volumnage of about 60,000 volumes.

Of the types of library that are now prevalent in New York,—the tax-supported public library with branches, the high school library, the business, industrial and financial libraries,—there was scarcely a trace in 1885. Of libraries that could be called "Special" in any sense, there were then about 33 in New York, six law libraries, nine medical, including the libraries of several hospitals, four theological, one insurance, two historical, the libraries of eight scientific societies (the Metropolitan Museum of Art being so classed by the 1885 report) and three so-called mercantile, really subscription libraries.

The modest proportions of these libraries of 1885 strike one forcibly on reading over that old list. The Metropolitan Museum of Art had been open since 1872, yet it had accumulated in the 13 years of its existence only 1371 books. The two engineering society libraries (afterwards absorbed by the United Engineering Library) totalled 18,575 volumes: the present library has 155,000.

Columbia reported 68,000 volumes after an existence of 130 years. The next 40 years brought it up over 1,020,000, its present annual increase being greater than the whole collection in 1885. The home circulation of the libraries listed was not recorded in the 1885 report, but appears in the government report of 1876, and the general increase during those nine years here in New York was so slight that the earlier figures tell the story fairly well. Twenty-four out of the 121 New York libraries that were included in the 1876 report gave figures of circulation, and the circulation of these 24 only totalled a little over 500,000 volumes, even adding Brooklyn's contribution to that of little old New York, less than the circulation in 1925 of one branch of the New York Public Library—the Central Circulation Branch. The present yearly circulation of all of the Greater New York libraries—public, college, normal school, secondary school, elementary school and special must be in excess of 30,000,000 volumes, so while the population of the greater city has not quite tripled, the book service rendered by libraries has increased more than fifty fold.

Ten years went by without any striking change, tho in that time many small libraries were established,—the Aguilar Free Library, founded in 1886, developed three branches; the Cathedral Free Circulating library, started in 1888, expanded to 11 branches; the University

Settlement library in 1887 was the first of many other settlement libraries. The Pratt Institute Free Library, opened in 1887, was for some years practically the only free library in Brooklyn. But in 1895 New York really awoke, and there followed a period of intense activity. In that year came the formation of the New York Public Library by the union of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations followed by the consolidation with it, in 1901, of the New York Free Circulating, the Aguilar, and the Cathedral systems, the Harlem Library and many of the other small libraries that had come into being separately. . . .

The Long Island City Library, the nucleus of the Queens Borough Library was founded in 1896, the Brooklyn Public Library (with which there was also a consolidation of many elements), in 1897, and in 1901 came the Carnegie gift of $5,200,000 that enabled New York, Brooklyn and Queens to develop their branch systems.

The school library system developed separately in New York, since there was no public library ready to give the schools service during the decade of the nineties when the schools began to realize their need of libraries. The Board of Education started to establish high school libraries in the early nineties and in 1905 or 1906 appointed a head of class room libraries in the schools. The total circulation of libraries under the Board of Education in 1924-1925 was over 8,500,000.

Miss Rathbone then outlined briefly the rise and development of special libraries, a chapter which lack of space prevents our printing.

A Rental Collection in a College Library

A COLLEGE library is necessarily a specialized library. Its primary purpose is to supplement the courses offered in the curriculum. It cannot make the popular appeal of the public library. Books that make for general culture and recreation rather than for "credits"—modern fiction, contemporary poetry and essays, and the many other new books that every intelligent man and woman ought to know—are often lacking on its shelves. Inadequate funds and the definite needs of the various departments for the best and latest material in their specific lines prevent the purchase of such books in sufficient numbers. In order to remedy this very serious defect in our library and to make our library a more vital factor in the life of the community of which it is a part, a rental collection was started in January, 1923. The following figures show the result of the experiment:

RENTAL COLLECTION STATISTICS

January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1926

Original cost of 188 books		$326.41
Transferred to General Library		329.60
RENT COLLECTED		
Jan. 1—June 1, 1923	$ 50.10	
1923-'24	87.55	
1924-'25	165.92	
1925-'26	346.84	
June 1—Dec. 31, 1926	376.44	
Total rent collected		$1026.85
PAID OUT FOR NEW BOOKS		
1923-'24	$ 67.56	
1924-'25	113.41	
1925-'26	358.28	
June 1—Dec. 31, 1926	298.94	
Total	$838.19	
Cash on hand	188.66	
		$1026.85

Original no. of books	163	
Additions, 1923-'24	50	
" 1924-'25	110	
" 1925-'26	196	
" June 1—Dec. 31, 1926	178	
		697
Transferred to General Library	188	
Lost and stolen	37	
Lost and paid for	5	
Wornout and destroyed	4	
		234
Total number now in collection		463

The books are used by the faculty, the students and the people of the town. The rent on each book is ten cents for the first week, this being a minimum, with two cents a day additional for overtime. When the books cease to circulate they are transferred to the general library. All kinds of books have been put into the collection, from Will Durant's *The Story of Philosophy* to E. E. Cummings' *Is 5*, from *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* to *An American Tragedy*; Dean Inge and Milt Gross are in the collection. Usually, however, care is used to choose books that will prove popular. Most of the best sellers, fiction and non-fiction, are bought. The "Today and Tomorrow" series has been popular. Another thing that has made the experiment a success is that our faculty, our students and our townspeople read; they are encouraged to read. Before the Christmas holidays, our library circulated 953 books to be taken home. We have about 850 students enrolled.

This note is written with the hope that it will encourage other college libraries to experiment with rental collections. I do not know a better way for us to add to the usefulness of our libraries. Of course, if a library has plenty of money to buy all the books it needs, there is no good reason for a rental collection.

WARD EDWARDS, *Librarian,*
State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH FEBRUARY 15, 1927

IT is to be hoped that the amendatory measure regarding depositories for public documents, introduced by Senator Johnston into the present Congress as S. 4973, may be passed, if not during the remainder of the present session, which is improbable, then early in the first session of the Seventieth Congress within the present year. The bill provides for the naming of new depositories within a total limit of two thousand, inclusive of the present ones, approved for the purpose by the Superintendent of Documents and the Librarian of Congress, the continuance of present depositories for two years, during which time their usefulness may be tested, and the supply of partial lines selected by or for the libraries which do not need the entire set, these of course being furnished without charge under government frank. The old method of designating depositories has included many which neither need nor utilize the documents, and has omitted many which should have them, and the well-guarded bill should have the support of all librarians, whether directly interested or not.

THERE is danger to the work of libraries in several states if the craze for suppressing books on evolution and the trend of certain classes of citizens against this or that class of books should have further result. Not only a subject of first importance in science like evolution but other subjects in the religious, political, or social fields, may easily come under the taboo if the free speech and free press provisions of our constitution are thus to be evaded by state legislation. Free libraries should be free in a double sense, and in this sense free libraries like a free press are essential to our continuing progress as a free people.

THE Library of Congress undertakes an important additional service, national and international, in its offer to the Committee on the Union List of Serials to register serials of American libraries since December 31, 1924 and therefore not included in the list which the committee will presently publish in the third and definitive edition. The Library of Congress will file card entries both of new serial publications not issued before 1925 and also of the acquisition of sets or the strengthening of files of previously existing collections already entered in the printed list, so that, especially in the case of rare periodicals, it may be the easier to locate sets or numbers. Librarians contributing should especially regard the caution that only important acquisitions are to be annotated. This is but one division of a field having attention thruout, national and international bibliography, as witness the proposed list of foreign government publications and the proposal now under consideration to continue and make of practical service to all the repertory organized at Brussels by the Institut International de Bibliographie. The future usefulness of this great collection is having careful attention by the League of Nations thru its Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the A. L. A. committees on international co-operation and on bibliography.

THE St. Louis Public Library is well entitled to take credit for its history and progressive development which are illustrated in the remarkable exhibit it has been showing in the central library building. Thruout its existence the library has had but three librarians. J. J. Bailey, enrolled in the first issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as one of its associate editors, had been the librarian of the St. Louis Public School Library, as the present Library was called up to 1883-4. Frederick M. Crunden, succeeding Mr. Bailey in 1877, served until 1909, a full generation, during which time he was one of the most effective and popular of American librarians and did much toward making the library what it has since become. Many new ideas were brought forward in his administration as is illustrated by the annotated lists which he initiated, the precursors of the "Reading With a Purpose" of the American Library Association. The development of the library under Dr. Bostwick has been well-nigh marvelous, as the work has made itself felt thruout St. Louis and also made the library one of the most notable in America. It is interesting to note, also, that from the training of the St. Louis Public Library have come many people valued within the profession, as the honored names of Mary Wright Plummer and Alice B. Kroeger abundantly witness, while today in every line of library endeavor librarians trained in St. Louis are leaders.

Library Organizations

American Library Association

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—1926-1927

(*Asterisk indicates standing committee.)

**Affiliation of Chapters with the A.L.A.* Laura Smith, Cincinnati Public Library.

A.L.A. Headquarters Building. J. I. Wyer, New York State Library.

Architectural Contest. Chalmers Hadley, Cincinnati Public Library, Ohio, chairman.

**Bibliography.* Ernest C. Richardson, Library of Congress.

**Board of Education for Librarianship.* Adam Strohm, Detroit Public Library; Harrison W. Craver, Herbert S. Hirshberg, Elizabeth M. Smith, Louis R. Wilson.

**Board on Adult Education and the Library.* (Chairman to be selected by members.) C. F. D. Belden, W. O. Carson, M. S. Dudgeon, Linda A. Eastman, Charles L. Rush.

Bookbinding. Mary E. Wheelock, Cleveland Public Library.

**Book Buying.* M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library.

**Book Production.* Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library.

Books for Foreign Countries. Harry M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library.

Books for the High School Library. Frances H. Kelly, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

**Cataloging.* Margaret Mann, University of Michigan, Department of Library Science.

**Civil Service Relations.* George F. Bowerman, Washington Public Library.

**Classification.* Sydney B. Mitchell, University of Michigan, Department of Library Science.

Classification of Library Personnel. Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

Code of Ethics. P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library.

**Committee on Committees.* Jesse Cunningham, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

**Constitution and By-Laws.* Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee Public Library.

Co-operation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Annabel Porter, Tacoma Public Library.

Council Program. George H. Locke, Toronto Public Library.

**Editorial.* George B. Utely, The Newberry Library, Chicago.

**Education.* Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Dept. of Education, St. Paul.

Elections. William Teal, Cicero Public Library.

**Federal and State Relations.* Louis J. Bailey, Indiana State Library.

**Finance.* James I. Wyer, New York State Library.

Graded List of Books for Children. Anne T. Eaton, Lincoln School Library, Teachers College, Columbia University.

**Hospital Libraries.* Perrie Jones, St. Paul Public Library.

**Institution Libraries.* Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission.

**International Relations.* W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan General Library.

**Legislation.* W. F. Yust, Rochester Public Library.

Libraries in National Parks. H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library.

**Library Administration.* Franklin F. Hopper, New York Public Library.

**Library Co-operation with the Hispanic Peoples.* Charles E. Babcock, Pan-American Union.

**Library Extension.* C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

**Library Revenues.* Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library.

Library Survey. Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

Library Work with Children. Elva S. Smith, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Manual of Historical Literature. Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.

**Membership.* Mrs. Anne W. Howland, Drexel Institute Library.

Moving Pictures and the Library. Frank H. Chase, Boston Public Library.

Nomination. M. G. Wyer, Denver Public Library.

**Oberly Memorial Fund.* Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Political Appointments. O. L. Wildermuth, Gary, Ind.

Program. George H. Locke, Toronto Public Library.

**Public Documents.* Edith Guerrier, Boston Public Library.

Public Library Branches in School Buildings. Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

**Publicity.* Carl L. Cannon, New York Public Library.

**Recruiting for Library Service.* June R. Donnelly, Simmons College Library School.

Reprints and Inexpensive Editions. Louise A. Prouty, Cleveland Public Library.

** Resources of American Libraries.* J. T. Gerould, Princeton University Library.

**Salaries, Insurance and Annuities.* Charles H. Compton, St. Louis Public Library.

Schemes of Library Service. Josephine A. Rathbone, School of Library Science, Pratt Institute.

Subscription Books. Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Library.

Travel. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Boston.

Union List of Foreign Government Oerials. J. T. Gerould, Princeton University Library.

Union List of Periodicals. H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library.

Ventilation and Lighting of Library Buildings. Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library.

War Service Activities. H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress.

Ways and Means. C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library.

**Work with the Blind.* Mrs. Grace D. Davis, Detroit Public Library.

** Work with the Foreign Born.* Orlando C. Davis, Bridgeport Public Library.

Indiana Library Association

AN interestingly diversified program of library matters interspersed with enjoyable social events and literary talks marked the joint meeting of the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees Association held at Indianapolis December 9-11, 1926.

Children's literature was the topic of the first afternoon, and was first treated by Professor Francis C. Tilden of De Pauw University in his

instructive talk on "Young People and Modern Literature." He laid special emphasis on the fact that young people between the ages of fifteen and twenty read books that are emotionally stimulating to people twenty years their senior. "Children's Books" was also the subject of Jessie Van Cleve of the A. L. A. *Booklist*. She made enthusiastic comments on a list of about twenty books and in a very pleasant way pointed out the librarian's privilege of serving the children by opening the doors of a new world to them. The change that has taken place in regard to child-training was forcibly brought out. Twenty years ago the A. L. A. Catalog did not contain a single book on this subject. The new catalog, however, contains a long list of the best ones, showing that "Child Training" is coming into its own. In an illustrated talk on "Library Service at the Riley Hospital," Ernestine Bradford showed how the children appreciate the library's part in the hospital and how much joy books bring to the sick.

The annual banquet that evening was most enjoyable. The after-dinner speakers, William Herschell, Mrs. F. C. Tilden, and Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb, treated the subject "Indiana Verse and Comment" in pleasing ways, characteristic of each. The Indianapolis Public Library staff presented an entertaining play, "Exit Miss Lizzie Cox."

E. L. Craig, having helped Evansville finance its library, was prepared to give a practical talk and explain the process step by step from actual experience next morning. He suggested that the present library law be amended and the legislature of 1927 give the library boards power to buy real estate and issue bonds to pay for it. Louis J. Bailey, director of the State Library, in answering the question "Why Do We Not Have More County Libraries?" showed that California has 42 out of 58 county libraries, while Indiana has but 13 out of 90. Only two-thirds of the people in Indiana have library service. Mr. Bailey advised everyone to think "hard, long and diligently about why we do not have more county libraries," and then "agitate." Ross F. Lockridge of Bloomington, well known as a speaker and writer of Indiana History, made a plea for interest in the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial in 1929.

Certification was shown in its best light by Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota. He confessed that he could not define his topic, as it was too closely associated with standardization, but asserted that it is a protection. The unit generally responsible for library matters should, Mr. Walters felt, include certification among its responsibilities. This certification should not only have to do with the training necessary for librarianship, but should include personality and experience as well. "It may not come in six months, two years, or even five," he said in concluding, "as it should be a process of evolution and not revolution." William Hepburn, chairman of the Legislative Committee, read the proposed "Certification bill" and after commenting upon it, led in a short discussion. It was later adopted by both associations and will be brought before the next legislature.

Friday afternoon an opportunity was given to visit the branches of the Indianapolis Public Library. Tea was served at the John Herron Art Institute, and the Historical Association offered an excellent program, the speakers being Mrs. F. J. Sheehan and F. M. Hohenberger. Carl Sandburg spoke that evening on "Lincoln Biographies" before the three associations and their friends. He closed a most enjoyable evening by reading from his poems and singing a group of spirituals to his own accompaniment.

At a joint business session on Saturday Hazel Warren mapped out the district meetings it is hoped to hold during the year. It was voted to incorporate the I. L. A. and the officers of the association were instructed to draw up the articles of incorporation. Mr. Bailey spoke on the crowded condition in the state library and proposed a tax of one cent for two years as a means of raising the money for a suitable state library. Following an instructive talk on "Excavating Prehistoric Mounds in Indiana" by J. A. MacLean of Toledo, the sessions adjourned.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, William J. Hamilton, Gary; vice president, Ella F. Corwin, Elkhart; secretary, Ruth Bean, Evansville; Treasurer, Evangeline Lewis, Pendleton.

Abridged from the report of
ETHEL G. BAKER, *Secretary I. L. A.*

Atlantic City Meeting

THE American Library Institute will meet Friday afternoon, March 11, as will also the New Jersey Library Association. Saturday morning is the Pennsylvania Club session. The Bibliographical Society of America is having a meeting Saturday afternoon, March 12.

Calendar

March 3-4. At Miami. Florida Library Association.
March 4-5. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Conference on children's reading.
March 11-12. At Atlantic City. Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club, Bibliographical Society of America, and American Library Institute.
April 28-30. At Gatlinburg. Tennessee Library Association.
June 20-25. At Toronto, Canada. Forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association. The usual Easter meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be omitted this year so that members may meet with the A. L. A.
Sept. 27. At Edinburgh, Scotland. Fiftieth anniversary of the British Library Association.

Current Literature and Bibliography

Book Marks began existence last November at the Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library, the first of a series of monthly bulletins. Biography and business books were featured in the first and third numbers, of four pages each, and the first number is also made more attractive by illustrations.

Kansas Library Bulletin, a quarterly published by the state library association, hopes to rise above its present size of four pages. The first (January) number will be followed by others in April, June or July, and October. News notes, which bulk large in this first number, should be sent for inclusion in succeeding numbers to Floyd B. Streeter, librarian of the Kansas State Teachers College at Hays.

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat, the medium for staff notes of the workers in the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, began the first number of its first volume auspiciously with the account of a staff Christmas party. "Purr-Owlings," an occasional column, made its appearance in the second number, dated January 26, which features a story on the Detroit Library Players, who have become an important factor in the Little Theatre movement in that city.

The Library Lions, published now and then by the New York Public Library Staff Association, is the successor of the *N. Y. P. L. Staff Bulletin*, which began publication in January 1926 and was followed by another number last April. The similarity in title to two of the official publications of the library, the *Bulletin* and the *Staff News*, was the cause of the change in name. The new bulletin is smaller in size and considerably less controversial in tone than its predecessor. "When the Lions Roar" is a department presenting an imposing list of recent achievements in literature and the arts by members of the staff.

The apparently impossible task of arranging books under such new and intriguing headings as to make reading them imperative is accomplished with ease for three months in succession in the first three numbers of *Your Library*, the monthly bulletin which first began to appear at the Washington (D.C.) Public Library last November. The first number has parallel lists of books "For Readers Who Enjoyed *Lolly Willowes*" and "For Those Who Did Not Enjoy *Lolly Willowes*," and several others; the second has a list of Sustaining Books ("such as would Comfort a Wedged Bear in Great Tightness"); while Number Three carries a list of "Thrift for Two" books and "Mystery Without a Detective" stories.

An article on "Library Language" in *American Speech* for November, written by Nellie Jane Compton, should go far to dispel the mystification of laymen who overhear librarians indulging in shop-talk. She explains, for instance, that "'serials' include periodicals and other regularly issued publications. They are frequently termed 'continuations.' Government publications are referred to as 'public documents,' frequently shortened to 'pub. docs.' An undesired duplicate volume is marked and called a 'dup.' 'Bibliography' is shortened to 'bib.', catalog to 'cat.' and catalog cards to 'cat. cards.' . . . Assigning book numbers is often called 'Cuttering.'"

"Cleveland Public Library: Books—Information—Service" forms the imprint on multiform and multi-colored book lists distributed by the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library. "Social Service," "Reading for Recreation," "Home-Makers' Bookshelf," "Aids to Parents," "Books on the War and its Aftermath" (distributed in connection with the showing of the moving picture "The Big Parade") "Office Work," "Art Appreciation," "Books for Boys Who 'Have Read Everything'" and "Highly Improbable: Fantastic and Pseudo-Scientific Tales" are some of the titles. Among books in the last-named list is: "Gayton, *The Gland Stealers*. How 'Grandpa,' ninety-five, rejuvenated through a gland-grafting operation, peppily heads an expedition to Central Africa to secure gorillas for the sake of their youth-giving glands."

Ten outstanding articles in the February magazines, selected by a council of librarians for the Franklin Square Subscription Agency, are: "A Panic in Crookdom," by Howard McClellan in the *Review of Reviews;* "Why Prohibition Will Win," by Viscount Astor in the *Forum;* "A Doctor Looks at Doctors," by Joseph Collins, in *Harper's Magazine;* "The Changing East Side," by Selda F. Popkin in the *American Mercury;* "An Industrial Divorce," by Maurice Hely Hutchinson in the *Century;* "Logic and the Stock Market," by Fred C. Kelly in the *American Mercury;* "The Missing Rooms," by John Carter in the *Atlantic Monthly;* "This Man Saw Lincoln Shot," by Joseph Hazelton and Campbell MacCullock in *Good Housekeeping;* "Putting Wings on Commerce," by William B. Stout in *System;* "The Spirit of Society," by W. C. Brownell in *Scribner's*.

Card Supplement to the Union List of Serials

The Library of Congress has given American scholarship one more service for which grateful acknowledgment is due. Dr. Putnam has offered for a reasonable time of experimenting, to file in the union card catalog in that institution cards for new sets of periodicals and serials received by American and Canadian libraries since the close of the canon for the *Union List of Serials*. To insure the Library of Congress against an unfair burden the following points must be borne in mind:

(1) Entries must be printed, written, or typed legibly on cards of standard size, must follow the forms developed in the printed *Union List*, or recognized as standard in A. L. A. and L. C. cataloging practice, and must contain the name of the Library making the report as well as the information about the file,

(2) Entries should be forwarded only for new titles, either current subscriptions or new acquisitions of old sets containing a complete or extensive portion of the file.

(3) Entries should not be sent for additions to titles already credited to an institution as a broken file in the printed list, tho an exception may be made if the addition is so extensive as to complete an important and significant file.

(4) Widely distributed sets should not have new holdings reported unless the new file is the only one in the geographical region of that library.

(5) As the *Union List* records no changes later than December 31, 1924, this supplementary service accepts no records of changes made before January 1, 1925.

(6) The Library of Congress accepts no responsibility for securing these records of additions. It is willing to file cards sent to it, but it must be free from the task of making sure that contributing libraries send their reports at proper times and in proper amounts.

These cards should be forwarded monthly, excepting months during which no changes have occurred.

(7) The object of this service, as the object of the *Union List*, is the promotion of research and investigation. Librarians should therefore take care to avoid reporting titles of trivial character or passing importance. On the other hand, and for the same reasons, full open sets of serials, however trivial, if not likely to be found in more than a few libraries, and if not strictly local in interest, should be included. In case of doubt, apply the same principles as have governed inclusion in the printed list.

(8) The Library of Congress reserves the freedom of discontinuing this service if its development should prove unduly burdensome, and grants the privilege of using Card Division franks which should be clearly marked "For Union List." H. M. L.

Periodica

News of Periodicals in English, New or Discontinued, Compiled by the Franklin Square Subscription Agency, New York.

BIRTHS

Buddy Book. 93 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Editor D. E. Bushnell. An incorrect address was given in last issue of *Periodica.*

Church Monthly. Issued by the Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York. Each issue will contain complete sermon preached by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Current Ideas. A monthly of general reader interest covering scientific, mechanical and radio fields. Published by the Current Ideas Publishing Company of Chicago.

Direct Selling. A journal for those who sell direct from the manufacturer to the consumer. Published by the Direct Selling Publishing Company of New York.

East and West. A travel magazine beginning in March. Published in Seattle, Wash.

Economic History Review. Began in January. Edited by E. Lipson of Oxford University and R. H. Tauney of the London School of Economics and published by the Economic History Society.

The Exile. An English review edited by Ezra Pound for the purpose of giving a hearing to new writers in whom he believes. First issue expected in a month. Three issues annually.

Golf Management. February, first issue. For the golf club executive, committees and professionals. Published at 537 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Mode. A monthly fashion magazine for every woman. Includes special articles, fiction, pattern department. Edited by Tom Davin, published by Mitchell Publications, New York. Began in January.

New Textiles. A semi-monthly devoted to the textile industry. Published by New Textiles, Inc., New York.

Pleasure. Began in January. A monthly devoted to stage, motor cars, society, radio, art, movies, travel, music, fashion, etc. Published at 64 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Publishing. A monthly for publishers, house organ editors and bookdealers. Published at 17 East 42nd Street, New York.

Sportsman. A monthly somewhat similar to the *Spur.* Began in January. Published at 10 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.

Thinking Thru. Began in January. A monthly devoted to the stimulation of real thought. Edited and published by Lewis C. Strang at 1400 Broadway, New York City.

True Heart Tales. A monthly beginning February. Published by Eden Publications, New York.

True Love. Bears the sub-title "and how to find it." Devoted to the etiquette of love, "to finding true love by making yourself lovable." Quarterly. First issue, Spring number.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Bookseller and Stationery Trades Journal, the official organ of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain, heretofore a monthly, will hereafter be issued as a weekly in a new format.

Railway Review ceased with the December issue. Some of its features will be continued in *Railway Age.*

Famous Stories Magazine has been absorbed by *Golden Book.* The last issue of *Famous Stories* was the February issue.

Library Book Outlook

THE flood of spring books has begun.

The outstanding biography-book of the past fortnight is undoubtedly Philip Guedalla's *Palmerston* (Putnam, $5), the first full-length biography of this most English of Victorian statesmen, written by a brilliant historical writer.

Other biographical works of interest are: *Lanes of Memory*, by George S. Hellman (Knopf, $3.50), being the remembered adventures of a poet, art-critic, and educator, among books, manuscripts, pictures, and interesting people; *Life of Eugene Field*, by Slason Thompson (Appleton, $5), in which Field's many-sided personality is revealed by one of his early co-workers in the newspaper-field; and *Spenser*, by Emile Legouis (Dutton, $2), a study of the author of the *Faerie Queene*, considered as a poet and as a man.

In Travel we have an outstanding work in R. E. Cheesman's *In Unknown Arabia* (915.3, Macmillan, $10). This stands out among Arabian travel-books by reason of its consummate descriptions of oasis-life, and still more thru its description of the surrounding desert-life.

An important reprint appears in Edward G. Browne's *A Year Amongst the Persians* (915.5, Macmillan, $9). This is one of the world's most fascinating and instructive books of travel. It was originally published in 1893, but for some strange reason allowed to go out of print. It will stand comparison with Doughty's *Travels in Arabia Deserta*.

Of relatively less interest are: *Ancient Cities and Modern Tribes*, by Thomas Gann (917.28, Scribner, $5), recounting the author's explorations among the relics of early American civilization, and his adventures among the Maya Indians; and two new travellers' descriptive handbooks in the "Wayfarer" series, *A Wayfarer in Sweden*, by Frederic Whyte (914.85, Houghton, $3).

History books include *The Legacy of the Middle Ages*, by C. G. Crump (940.1, Oxford, $3.50), which goes thoroly into aspects of medieval civilization not usually dealt with in such surveys; *A Short History of the French Revolution*, by E. D. Bradby (944, Oxford, $3), which devotes all its space to the Revolution itself, giving some idea of it to the general reader who is not a history-student; *War-Birds* (940.9, Doran, $3.50), the diary of an unknown young American aviator who fell in the World War; and *Our Testing-Time*, by James H. Curle (901, Doran, $2.50), which discusses the future of White civilization.

Of strictly sociological interest are: *The Story of Scotland Yard*, by George Dilnot (352, Houghton, $5), a full and authoritative history, with side-lights on many of the most interesting cases; *Famous Trials of History*, by Lord Birkenhead (343, Doran, $4), in which an English lawyer deals with such notable trials as those of Mary Queen of Scots and Warren Hastings, interlarding drama with legal comment; *A Laboratory Study in Democracy*, by Earle D. Bruner (321, Doubleday, $2.50), in which are described the reactions of different types of young people to the stimulus of liberty-under-law; *H. G. Wells, Educationist*, by F. H. Doughty (370.1, Doran, $2), a study of this interesting world-figure and of his theories regarding education; and *Special Legislation for Women*, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen for the "Reference-Shelf" series (396, Wilson, 90c.).

Goethe's *Faust* has been newly done into English verse, in the original meters, by W. H. Van der Smissen, with commentary and notes (832, Dutton, $5).

Æschylus and Sophocles, Their Work and Influence, by J. T. Sheppard (882, Longmans, $1.75), appears as a new volume in the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" series.

The Frontier in American Literature, by Lucy L. Hazard (810.9, Crowell, $2.75), shows how by progressive waves west and south, the bounds of our literature have been extended.

The new annual compilation of O. Henry Memorial Award Prize-Stories, of 1926, is published (813.08, Doubleday, $2).

Miscellaneous non-fiction books include *Forest, Steppe, and Tundra*, by Maud D. Haviland (591, Macmillan, $5), an illustrated account of the animals peculiar to those regions, their relation to physical conditions, to plants, and to one another; *Aluminum, the Metal and Its Alloys*, by M. G. Corson (669, Van Nostrand, $8); *Copper*, by N. E. Crump (669, Van Nostrand, $6); *Ventilation and Health*, by Thomas D. Wood (628, Appleton, $2); and *Farm-Relief*, compiled by Lamar T. Beman for the "Reference-Shelf" series (630, Wilson, 90c.).

In connection with the current prize-essay contest on "What Woodrow Wilson Means To Me," the popular edition of the original authoritative six-volume set of the *Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson* (320, Harper, 3 v., $7.50) and the specially-prepared *Selected Literary and Political Papers and Addresses of Woodrow Wilson* (320, Grosset, 3 v., $2) are of interest.

New fiction-offerings of interest comprise

Blasco Ibáñez's *The Pope of the Sea* (Dutton, $2.50), a thrilling tale of European history in which the lives of two modern young people are interwoven; Sir Philip Gibbs' *Young Anarchy* (Doran, $2), another novel of the younger generation in England, depicting three love-affairs against a background of political events; Sheila Kaye-Smith's *Spell Land* (Dutton, $2), the story of a Sussex farm and of a straightforward girl whose honest sincerity leads her into difficult situations; E. M. Delafield's *Jill* (Harper, $2), a novel of post-war London, dealing with the heroine's relations to two branches of the Gilbraith family; Helen R. Martin's *Sylvia of the Minute* (Dodd-Mead, $2), another characteristic Martin Pennsylvania-Dutch story; Warwick Deeping's *Doomsday* (Knopf, $2.50), in which the author of the well-received recent *Sorrell and Son* recounts the story of a twentieth-century Eve's search for her desired mate; two detective-stories—Charles J. Dutton's *Flying Clues* (Dodd-Mead, $2), and Agatha Christie's *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* (Dodd-Mead, $2), and Selma Lagerlöf's *Liliecrona's Home* (Dutton, $2), a fanciful Scandinavian story, giving realistic details of the peasants and their doings.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Among Librarians

William Beer, for thirty-five years librarian of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, died in that city on February 1, after several weeks' illness, aged 77. Before taking up library work in 1890 as librarian of the Topeka (Kansas) Public Library, Mr. Beer had practiced as a mining engineer, and, according to the *Times-Picayune* of New Orleans, had practiced medicine in England. The Howard Memorial Library in his charge has built up a notable collection of early Louisiana books, and Mr. Beer's private collection contains many valuable items in this field.

Dorothy Bemis, 1916 Pratt, librarian of Hampton Institute, goes on March 1 to the University of Pennsylvania as librarian of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

Inez Crandle, for two years assistant librarian of the Savannah Public Library, has joined the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, as head of the extension department.

Gertrude E. Hall, 1919-20, New York State, children's librarian at the Youngstown Public Library since 1920, appointed as high school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library.

Mrs. Adria Hutchinson Grimsley, 1917 Pratt, has been appointed librarian of the John Paul Jones Junior High School in Philadelphia.

Caroline L. Jones, 1913 Pratt, librarian of the public library at Wallingford, Conn., succeeds Dorothy Bemis as librarian at Hampton Institute.

Alice Kirkpatrick is teaching cataloging and reference work at the new school for school librarians of New York State Teachers College, not Edith Clement as announced in the January 15 LIBRARY JOURNAL. Miss Clement was appointed to this post, but was obliged to withdraw owing to illness in her family.

Truman R. Temple, 1916 Pratt, who resigned from the librarianship of the Quincy (Mass.) Public Library at the beginning of last year to succeed the late Edward R. Howell as librarian of the Reading (Pa.) Public Library, was on January 17 appointed librarian of the public library of Hartford, Conn. Miss Alice Cummings who was for several years assistant librarian was appointed librarian temporarily immediately after Miss Hewins' death in November.

Frank Leland Tolman, for twenty years reference librarian of the New York State Library, and from 1919 until last summer instructor at the New York State Library School, has been, as the result of a civil service promotion examination, appointed director of the Library extension division of the New York State Department of Education. Two years work in the loan department and a year as reference librarian of the University of Chicago Libraries preceded Mr. Tolman's appointment at Albany in 1906. As already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL Asa Wynkoop has been acting director of the Division since the death of William R. Watson.

Recent appointments at the Savannah (Ga.) Public Library are: Mrs. James C. Thomson, who will be reference librarian was formerly in charge of the refernce department for two years, since which time she has not been engaged in library work; Sarah W. Parsons, 1924, New York Public, who will be assistant in the children's department; Elton Sterrett, a graduate of Purdue University, is to be in charge of the Down-Town Branch. Resignations in addition to that of Inez Crandle, noted above are those of: Edith Jennings, 1926 Wisconsin, general assistant, on a temporary appointment, who has returned to the University of Wisconsin for one semester's work, upon the completion of which she will receive her A. B. degree; and Janey W. Davant, who has been a member of the staff for eight years, and in charge of the Lending Department for the past four years, who will make her home in Albany, Ga.

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

The Union List as an Order List

PUBLICATION of the provisional edition of the *Union List of Serials* has brought many offers of sets and runs of periodicals to the John Crerar Library of Chicago, and this has probably been the experience of other libraries. More of these offers were accepted than the library appropriation for continuations warranted, and yet on one Italian catalog alone ten times the amount actually ordered (practically all of which was received) could have been spent to great advantage. Duplicate sets were formed and bound of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and of *Chemical Abstracts*. Of the 75,000 periodicals in the provisional edition the library has about 6,000 complete and about 9,000 partial sets, a far from discreditable showing in view of its limited scope.

Use of the Newspaper Index

SOME of the ordinary uses of the *New York Times Index*, such as verification of elusive or disputed dates, are coupled with the more unexpected service of tracking down a swindler in the essay on the uses of the *Times* and its *Index* by Irma M. Walker of the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library, which won the first prize of $50 in the recent prize contest conducted by that newspaper. It is published with the essay winning the second prize written by Bertha Baumer of the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library in the *Times* for January 30.

The time at which a certain senator took his seat in Congress, or the day when a certain archaeological expedition returned, are puzzling dates difficult to reach otherwise than thru a newspaper index, since these items might not be considered important to include in an ordinary yearbook. The full cross-references in the *Index* are found valuable in opening up subject matter under its proper phraseology and in all its ramifications, expediting the gleaning of allied information in books and magazines. Cross-references carry the reader from "Industrial Loans" to "Credit Unions," for instance, and thence to "Morris Plan" and "Labor Banks." Use of the *Index* as a key to other papers is brought into play when some reader feels that the *Times* is expressing only the feeling of New York and the East on any given topic and wishes to see what other papers in other sections of the country are saying. The Long Beach Library and the *Times Index* were the means of preventing a homesteader from selling his valuable land to a promoter whose name proved to be connected with a swindling scheme in New York, both being entered under "Frauds" in the *Index*.

Classification of Local History

IN the *Library World* for January James Ormerod, sub-librarian at Derby, continues his article on "The Classification and Cataloguing of Local Collections." A summary of the first part of this article appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15 (p. 93-94). The classification is developed at length in the second and last installment. A useful suggestion for dividing the literature of a particular place, involving the use of the *A. L. A. List of Subject Headings* is that the "Subheads to be Used under Cities" listed there be reduced to 100 (there are just over 100), numbering them decimally from 0-99. For example:

51 DERBY—AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS
D42 Gilman, W. S.
02 *Football Forty Years Ago.* [1922]
51 DERBY—BANKS.
D42 Simpson, L. L.
07 *Derby Savings Bank.* 1918.

This is not so logical as the method of using abridged Dewey numbers or the Brown categorical numbers; but it ensures a simple alphabetical arrangement of subjects on the shelves. If it is necessary to insert a new heading in the list at any time, it may be placed in alphabetical order after the nearest heading and a third figure added. A hundred divisions, however, are ample for 3,000 books. Very few towns have so extensive a literature. The last two numbers—98 and 99—should be reserved for books by local authors and books printed locally other than those relating to the place.

American vs. British Library Staffs

CHIEF among the factors in a successful library system is the staff, says Charles Nowell, city librarian at Coventry, England, in his paper on "Some Impressions of American Libraries" in the *Library World* for January. It is natural, then, that his paper should largely be devoted to his impressions of the staffs in American libraries. Some other more general impressions of American libraries by

another visitor from overseas were summarized in our February first issue (p. 149-150).

Collectively, staffs in American libraries are of a higher educational standing than in Great Britain, Mr. Nowell gathered. He also found that work and responsibility are delegated to subordinates more than in England, and that on the whole the libraries in America are much more generously staffed—whether the comparison is with issues, volumes in stock, or the population to be served.

He attributes the superiority of American staffs to their superior training, this usually including a college degree (altho "the standard of college graduation does not seem to be much higher than our matriculation standard") and a library school training. "I realise now the possibilities of a sound Library School training founded upon a good college course, *but the training must be taken in a good library system.* A Library School at Glasgow University, for example, with practical work in the Glasgow Libraries, both sides being controlled by an expert librarian, seems to me quite the best possible training a future public librarian could obtain." In England the matriculant entering a library at 17 or 18 years of age, is a more competent library assistant at 23 than her American colleague who enters library work at that age, having college and library school training only, says Mr. Nowell; but in that interval of six years English librarians are training the bulk of their staffs—a training which involves much time and energy from the senior staff with a corresponding reduction in library service efficiency, a point not to be missed.

Village Libraries

LIBRARIES of any kind were found in only seventy-nine, or 56 per cent. of the one hundred and forty agricultural villages surveyed by the Institute of Social and Religious Research between May 1923 and May 1925. For the purposes of the investigation, a village was defined as a place whose population ranges between 250 and 2,500, and by an "agricultural village" is meant one that is located in a strictly farming area and that acts as a service station to the surrounding countryside. The present volume, the third in its series, is entitled *American Agricultural Villages.**

The percentage of libraries to villages studied differs widely in the four geographical regions. Of the twenty-two places in the Far West, 86 per cent have libraries, and of the sixty in the Middle West 65 per cent have libraries. The southern and Middle Atlantic regions show poorer records, as only 41 per cent of the Middle Atlantic and 31 per cent of the southern villages have such institutions. Women's clubs have established one-third of the seventy-nine libraries, altho many have since become Carnegie or town institutions. Only four of the total number were organized by regular library associations. In paid service, the Middle West and the Far West again lead: 85 of the middle-western libraries have some regular paid service, and 89.5 per cent of the far western institutions, while in the South less than one-half and in the Middle Atlantic about two-thirds of the libraries use the services of regularly paid librarians.

Separate buildings house forty of the seventy-nine libraries. The Far West has 63 per cent of such buildings. The other regions follow with 37 per cent in the Middle West, 33 per cent in the Middle Atlantic, and 22 per cent in the South. It is not always the best towns that have the best libraries, it was found.

Seven of the nine libraries studied in the South have fewer than 1,000 books each. Of the twelve in the Middle Atlantic region ten libraries range from 1,500 to 6,500 volumes each, while the other two have more than 6,500. Five of the thirty-nine Middle West libraries are small, reporting fewer than 1,000 to 3,000; seven from 3,000 to 5,000; and eleven have from 5,000 to 10,000 volumes each. Only two of the Far West villages report fewer than 1,000 volumes; six report from 1,000 to 3,000; eight from 3,000 to 5,000; and three from 5,000 to 18,000 volumes. More than one-half of the sixty-eight libraries that reported on new books acquired fewer than 200 during the year. The range in hours of service per week runs from less than two to sixty-six hours. Again the extremes were found in the Far West and in the South, the former region having fifteen of the twenty-two libraries that are open from twelve to thirty-eight hours a week. In twenty-eight middle western villages where reports were available the book borrowers numbered 16,795 out of a total population of 38,173, or 44 per cent. which is higher than the national average. But in the open country surrounding these twenty-eight villages the population was estimated at 47,984 and the number of country borrowers was only 5,658, or 12 per cent of the population. In all four regions reports showed that from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the books in the libraries were fiction. Thirteen reported from 75 per cent to 100 per cent as fiction. The region having the highest proportion in this class was the South. In the other three regions the majority of the libraries reported from 50 per cent to 75 per cent fiction.

Support by both public and private funds is given to thirty-five libraries in the Middle West, Far West and Middle Atlantic regions. In the South all but three were privately supported.

*Brunner, E. D. S., G. S. Hughes, and Marjorie Patten. *American Agricultural Villages.* Doran. 326p. charts, maps. $3.50.

IT IS SUMMER THERE TODAY

Your readers will enjoy reading about the warm, mellow sunshine land of Olive Schreiner, Cecil John Rhodes, Stephanus J. P. Kruger, and Louis Botha.

Know the world-famed Cape Peninsula with its fine motor roads, beautiful flowers and glorious mountain scenery; cross the Outeniqua ranges to Ostrich Feather land and see the wonders of the Cango Caves. The romance of diamonds and gold still lives in South Africa; among many other travel charms, keep picture records of quaint kaffir kraals with thrilling war dances on the Rand. Include beautiful Natal in your travels.

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A Librarian assuming new duties writes enthusiastically: "The catalog has arrived, and its contents proves that your firm is going to be the panacea for most of my troubles."

The catalog of Gaylord Bros. is more than a catalog. Some library schools even use it as a text book of library practice. And back of the catalog (sent free for the asking) is Gaylord Bros.' service, well known for promptness and dependability.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. and STOCKTON, CAL.

In the Middle West eleven of the eighteen institutions supported by public and private funds were Carnegie organizations, and in the Far West five of the nine were aided by the Carnegie funds. Twelve of the seventy-nine libraries had an annual income of less than $250; twenty-seven received between $350 and $1,000; twenty-three between $1,000 and $3,750, and seventeen made no income report.

Of the libraries found in the 140 villages studied seven operated under the county library system. The need of county libraries in all the regions studied is well illustrated in this paragraph from the report: "In attempting to serve the open-country part of their communities it was found that village libraries were faced with real difficulties, which very few of them had been able to overcome. Farmers often lack leisure time for reading, and village libraries lack the funds to extend their services to any great distance from the center, while few of them have librarians with the ambition or the ability to organize such extension service. The result is that the farmer's table is often bare of books, though it may be piled high with magazines, farm journals, bulletins and mail-order catalogues."

In the Far West and South every village school surveyed had a library of some sort. Libraries were attached to the schools in all but seven of the villages surveyed, four of the seven being in the Middle Atlantic area.

In the Library World

New York

PLANS for the construction of an annex to the Morgan Library have been announced. The annex is intended to meet the need for additional space for educational work, and will consequently contain an exhibition hall and reading and study rooms for the use of scholars. The building, designed by Benjamin W. Morris, is to be of Italian architecture, two stories in height, constructed of Tennessee marble and separate from the library proper, in which no changes are to be made. It will cost about half a million dollars. The building is to have a frontage of ninety feet eight inches, a depth of sixty feet six inches, and will be built on the site of the old Morgan residence, recently demolished. The new building will be turned over to the city as an addition to the gift of the main library and its contents transferred to the city of New York by Mr. Morgan nearly three years ago (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, 1924).

District of Columbia

ARRIVING twenty-two years after its presentation to the Smithsonian Institution, since the donor, Captain John Donnell Smith of Baltimore, stipulated at the time that he should retain them for his own studies as long as he wished, the Smith botonical library of 1600 volumes now puts the Institution in possession of books which are not duplicated in Washington and at least one book of which there is no other copy in the United States. This is a volume by Gomez Ortega, published at Madrid in 1797, which contains the first published descriptions of many important Mexican plants. The library is particularly rich in works describing tropical American plants, especially those of Central America. In 1908 the Smithsonian published a catalog of the entire library, compiled by Alice Cary Atwood of the Department of Agriculture.

Illinois

READERS came to the John Crerar Library last year in numbers sufficient to increase the attendance eleven per cent over 1925. The number recorded was 206,495. Calls for books from the stacks increased proportionately. A book asked for one Saturday morning for a reader at the University of California was placed in his hands on Monday morning. The request came by wire and the book was sent by air mail. The library's collections now number well over half a million volumes.

The death during the year of Robert Todd Lincoln and William Johnson Louderback removed two of the John Crerar Library's important officers. Mr. Lincoln, eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, was appointed a director by Mr. Crerar in his will and for ten years before his death was the last remaining member of the board so nominated. Until his removal from Chicago in 1911 he served continuously as a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Louderback became the library's first treasurer in 1895 and faithfully discharged the duties of that office for a period of thirty-one years.

Michigan

A DUAL gift of unusual nature has come to the Detroit Public Library from William E. Scripps, who was recently the donor of the annex of the old Scripps homestead which has just been abandoned. The annex, described by George B. Catlin in the Detroit *News* as a modern replica of the old Westminster Chapter

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House, was built in 1898 by the late James E. Scripps to house his art collection and library. It will be moved across Trumbull avenue and added to the James E. Scripps Branch Library building. Most of the collection of rare books will be presented to the Detroit Public Library. Besides specimens from the presses of Gutenberg, Schoeffer, Sweynheim, Pannartz, Jensen, Caxton, William Morris, etc., the library contains a fine collection of Bibles, books on the typography of the fifteenth century, and early works on architecture.

Missouri

IF the legislative program which Mayor Miller has submitted to the present session of the General Assembly at Jefferson City is approved, the St. Louis Public Library will lose its revenues from the present fixed tax and be dependent upon the Board of Aldermen for whatever appropriations the latter may decide to give it. Editorial opinion in the St. Louis papers is opposed to the mayor's plan. The library tax has been in effect since 1893, according to the *Globe-Democrat*, and for the fiscal year which ends in April amounts to $162,000, being derived from a rate of four cents on each $100 valuation. The museum tax, which it is also proposed to divert, is half of the rate applying for library purposes, amounting to $231,400 for the fiscal year. It is the plan of the legislative program to divert in like manner the special tax, equalling the museum tax, which goes directly to the support of the zoo.

Nebraska

SUCCESSFUL beyond all expectation proved a series of four lectures on reference books given at the Omaha Public Library by Bertha Baumer, reference librarian. The lectures, given on Monday evenings at 7:15, and continued for almost one hour, permitted those who attended to keep also any other engagement. However, most of the audience remained until the closing hour of nine. The first lecture was "Dictionaries and Encyclopedias," the second "Indexes," the third "Government Documents," and the last, "Books Beautiful," which included art books and the collections of books on book making.

The group included business men, art teachers, university students, one waitress, school teachers, stenographers, and housewives. The round table idea was carried out—the group being assembled in the art room which is not large—and to this may be due the responsiveness of the audience. Very little newspaper publicity was given to the classes, the only advertising being a bulletin posted in the front hall of the library building. The results were so gratifying that the library looks forward to repeating this series as a part of next year's program, which crowded conditions restrict in choice of activities.

Library Opportunities

The Ohio State Board of Library Examiners will receive applications for certification as county district librarian on or before March first, at the office of the secretary. For application blanks address Herbert S. Hirshberg, secretary of the State Board of Library Examiners, State Library, Columbus, Ohio. Certification of applicants is being made at this time for the purpose of preparing an eligible list for the position of county district librarian, Greene County, Ohio. For information address Mrs. S. O. Hale, 128 West Market Street, Xenia, Ohio.

Wanted, a general assistant with at least, one year's training in library school or good library. Please apply at once to Miss Clarke, librarian of the Greenwich Library, Greenwich, Conn.

Wanted, a cataloger in Cornell University Library to take the place of one who is going abroad. Please state training and experience, and salary wanted.

Young woman, library school graduate, with B.A. degree and two years of library experience, desires a position in the cataloging department of a library in southern California. O. D. 1.

Young woman, with some library school training and five years' experience, desires position in a small town or college library. V. C. 4.

Library school graduate (with her own library) would like to do substitute work during summer school session, in college or university library, particularly in the reference department. Address, librarian, Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Penna.

Librarian, young woman with college degree, training, one year's experience in the New York Public Library and four in college library work, wishes position in college library in the South for the school year 1927-1928. H. L. 4.

Librarian who has had experience in college library wishes position in either college or public library. M. A. 4.

Librarian wishes position from June 15th to September 1st. Library school graduate, five years' experience in public library work and six years in charge of small college library. N. Y. 4.

Catalogs Received

Incunabula, illustrated books of the XVI. and XVIII. Cent. Geography and history. Vienna 1 (Bognergasse 2): Gilhofer & Ranschburg. (Cat. no. 195.)

English literature of the 19th and 20th centuries, being a selection of first and early editions of the works of esteemed authors and book illustrators, together with books on sports and pastimes. London, W. 1, (34-35 Conduit St.,): Maggs Bros. (Cat. no. 487)

Old medicine. London: Maggs Bros. 276p. illus. (No. 485.)

Special plum pudding of Americana . . . out-of-the-way books, pamphlets and maps. New York: Hudson Book Co. (No. 82.)

Catalogue of Canadiana and Americana. Toronto (Ont.): Canadian Library Agency, Jan. 1927. Section I. Books from the library of the late G. G. S. Lindsey. . . . Section II. An interesting collection of recent purchases. (No. 5.)

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University of South Dakota library, Vermillion, S. D., wants U. S. Congressional Record Index (Serial no. X263) Vol. 17, 49th Congress, 1st Session.

Wanted. U. S. Daily, Newspaper, March 15th, May 1st, 1926. Los Angeles Public Library.

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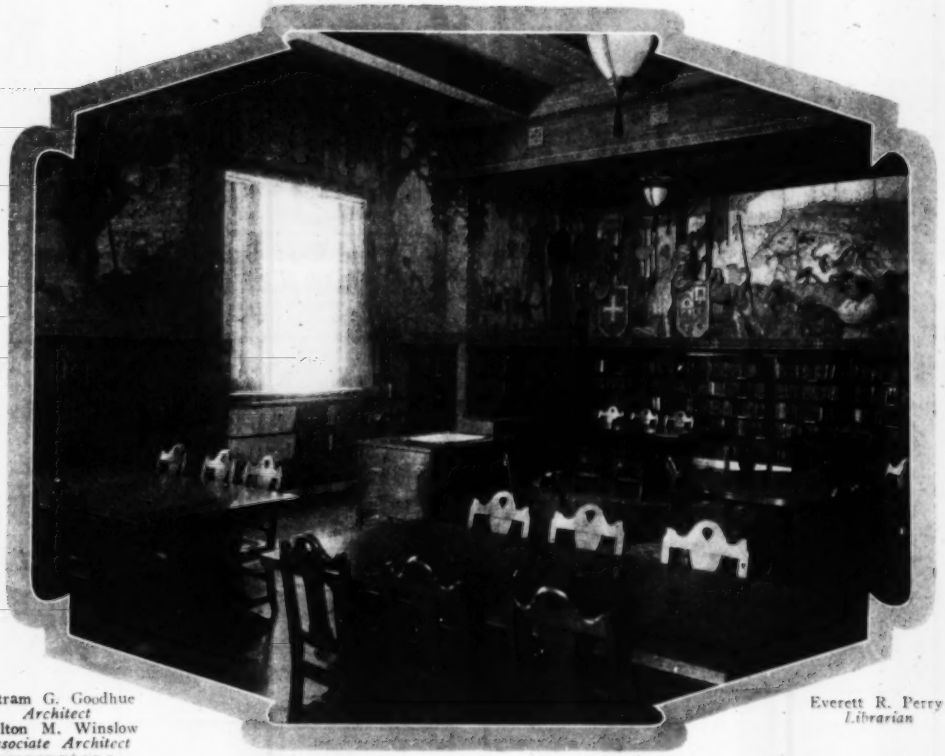

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